FBIS

DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 095

16 May 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Weinberger Raps Soviet SDI 'Propaganda' Believers [Bogachev] AA 1
Soviet 'Overdramatizing' of SDI Issue Defended [Kazakov in NEW TIMES No 19, May] AA 2
U.S. Urges Japan to 'Direct Participation' in SDI AA 3
Scientists Warn House Committee of SDI Danger AA 3
Congress Urges Signing of Nuclear Test Treaties AA 4
Senators Ask Reagan To Adhere to SALT Restrictions AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Pact Parliamentarians Issue Communique [IZVESTIYA 15 May] BB 1
Rusakov Speech at Pact Anniversary Meeting [PRAVDA 15 May] BB 2
Kulikov Addresses Meeting at Army House on Pact [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 May] BB 12
PRAVDA Reports Birthday Honors for Tikhonov [15 May] BB 14

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

International Commemoration of WW II Reported CC 1
    Victory Day Parades [PRAVDA 10 May] CC 1
    USSR Embassy Receptions [PRAVDA 11 May] CC 3
    Further Greetings [PRAVDA 12 May] CC 5
Smirnov Reads Message to War Veterans Meeting [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 May] CC 5
    PRAVDA Carries Message [12 May] CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

CIA Accused of Kidnapping USSR Official in Manila [V. Ponomarev] A 1
Burlatskiy Contrasts USSR, U.S. Victory Tributes [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 15 May] A 2
U.S. Ignores Israeli Nuclear 'Smuggling' A 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Prime Minister Receives Antonov C 1
Delegation Meets With Japanese Parliamentarians [IZVESTIYA 15 May] C 1
USSR, DPRK Air Force Squadrons Conclude Visits [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 May] C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Indian Reaction to Plot Against Gandhi Cited D 1
Pakistani Elections in Jammu, Kashmir 'Farce' D 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Demichev Visits Berlin Exhibit, Attends Meeting F 1
Grishin Visits Berlin Building Projects, Departs F 1
TASS Reports DRA's Karmal Arrives in Warsaw F 1
Soviet-Polish Border Crossing Agreement Signed F 1
Jaruzelski, Jablonski Greet Gorbachev, Tikhonov [PRAVDA 11 May] F 2
Polish Naval Squadron To Call at Leningrad F 3
Polish Paper on 'Subversive' Church Activity F 3
PRAVDA Carries Greeting From Yugoslav Leaders [12 May] F 4
    Djuranovic Message F 4
    Planinc Message F 4
Ceausescu, Dascalescu Send Greetings Message [PRAVDA 11 May] F 5
PRAVDA Carries Husak, Strougal Greetings [10 May] F 6

WESTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Gromyko Visit to Austria G 1
    Calls on President G 1
    Speaks at Treaty Ceremony G 1
    Meets France's Dumas G 2
    Meets UK's Howe G 3
    Meets Italy's Andreotti G 3
    Meets FRG's Genscher G 3
U.S. Embassy Protests Finnish Premier's Remarks [IZVESTIYA 15 May] G 4
Tolkunov Returns to Moscow After Visit to Finland [IZVESTIYA 8 May] G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PRAVDA on Israeli Rejection of Shultz Proposal [13 May] H 1
Syria's Al-Asad Cited on USSR Ties, Mideast Peace [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 15 May] H 1
PRAVDA Cites Israeli V-E Day Committee Statement [13 May] H 1

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Assesses Events in Sudan [9 May] H 2
Aliyev Receives Tunisian Transport Minister H 4
Solidarity Committee Group Returns From Lebanon [PRAVDA 8 May] H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRAVDA Carries Mozambique Message on Anniversary [12 May] J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Ortega's Reception in Western Europe Viewed [Sobolev] K 1
Cuba, USSR Celebrate 25 Years of Relations K 2
    Friendship Meeting in Moscow [IZVESTIYA 9 May] K 2
    USSR Sends Geetings [PRAVDA 5 May] K 3
Castro Sends Victory Day Message to USSR [IZVESTIYA 9 May] K 3
IZVESTIYA Reports Solomentsev Activities in Cuba [15 May] K 4
Chilean CP Sends Victory Day Greetings K 5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev Visits Leningrad Factories 15 May [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 May] R 1
PRAVDA Editorial on Communists' 'Modesty' [14 May] R 2
PRAVDA Reviews New Tikhonov Anthology [12 May] R 4
PRAVDA: Victory Day Inspiration to Work [8 May] R 7
Reportage on Recent Activities of Vorotnikov R 9
    Chairs Session on Stockraising [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 8 May] R 9
    Chairs Session on Farming [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 15 May] R 9
    Tours Vladimir Oblast [PRAVDA 13 May] R 10
Grishin Addresses Rayon Conference in Moscow [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 7 May] R 10
Kunayev Attends Alma-Ata Wreath-Laying Ceremony R 11
Sakharov Reportedly Again on Hunger Strike [Vienna ORF] R 11
Gorbachev's 8 May Speech Published as Booklet R 11

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agroindustrial Commission Views Tasks, Problems T 1
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 15 May]
Early May Weather, Crop Status Reviewed T 2
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 15 May] T 2
Spring Sowing Progress in Republics Outlined T 2
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 10 May]
CSA Reports National Spring Agricultural Progress T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Space Cooperation Conference Opens in Leningrad U 1
'Cosmos-1649' Launched 15 May; Functions Normally U 1
Moscow Describes Prognoz-10 Experiment U 1
Moscow TV on Chita Oblast Television Network U 2
Briefs: Arctic Research Stations; Tashkent Scientific Conference U 2

WEINBERGER RAPS SOVIET SDI 'PROPAGANDA' BELIEVERS

LD151850 Moscos TASS International Service in Russian 1720 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 15 May (TASS) -- TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, has come down on the U.S. mass media, on specialists and nonspecialists, on members of the U.S. Congress, and simply on "intelligent people" because, according to him, "they have given in to the efforts of Soviet propaganda" and are not taking seriously the Washington administration's assurances that the Pentagon's space systems are only "harmless means of destroying weapons." and that the deployment of an American antimissile shield in space "is not an arms race."

In an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST the Pentagon chief admitted that, in spite of the "very large number of utterances" by official representatives of the Reagan administration in defense of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), the U.S. public is convinced that the Reagan administration is seeking to spread the arms race to space. Weinberger blamed the failure of advertising the SDI not only on "the efforts of Soviet propaganda", but also on the Americans' "traditional thinking," on the difficulty some people have in adapting their thinking to such a "revolutionary concept" as the Strategic Defense Initiative, which people throughout the world stubbornly continue to call the "star wars" plan.

Calling upon Americans to "revolutionize" their thinking, Weinberger is pushing them toward abandoning the traditional assessment of events and phenomena in accordance with the norms of elementary logic in favor of the method of judgments in accordance with a "double standard," developed in American propaganda. According to this pseudologic, what is permitted to the United States is not necessarily permitted in other countries.

"Nothing, absolutely nothing will happen" Weinberger assures the Americans, if U.S. space systems -- antimissile, antisatellite, laser beam, and so on -- are deployed. Yet, if such weapons turn up in the hands of the Soviet Union, then it turns out "the whole world will immediately become vulnerable."

The U.S. defense secretary shows quite clearly in his interview what he is striving to get from the U.S. mass media, specialists and nonspecialists, members of the U.S. Congress, and simply "intelligent people." He wants them to believe him, to believe even if it goes against common sense that the only reliable way to disarmament and peace is to step up U.S. systems of mass annihilation, including space-sited systems. The proposal is as wild as Weinberger's theory itself on the path to peace.

The implementation of Washington's plans on the militarization of space will only lead to one sorry result: The "action-counteraction" chain in the arms race will again be set in motion with renewed strength and the first casualty of the practical realization of the U.S. "star wars" plans will be the talks in Geneva.

Stability in the world cannot be secured through increasing space or nuclear weapons. Stable peace on our planet can only be secured through talks on the reduction and limitation of weapons on the basis of equality and identical security of both sides, through preventing the development of new directions in the arms race.

As the interview with Caspar Weinberger shows, he does not understand or does not want to understand this elementary truth.

SOVIET 'OVERDRAMATIZING' OF SDI ISSUE DEFENDED

PM151001 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 19, May 85 p 31

[Vladimir Kazakov reply to reader's letter under the rubric "Taking Up A Point"]

[Text] I believe the Soviet Union is over-dramatizing the militarization of outer space issue, and Mr Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative in particular. The latter is a defence plan and, as American experts say, will not be feasible before next century. Why, then, scare people now? [signed] Gerard Hammerwell, London, Britain.

I ought to say, Mr Hammerwell, the militarization of outer space is an immediate and not a remote threat. Here are some facts that disprove what the American experts say. The Pentagon's constantly growing expenditure on space programmes has long exceeded NASA's expenditure on peaceful space exploration. Practical steps are being taken to use present-day technology to manufacture "star wars" weapons. Anti-satellite weapons (ASATS) are being tested, with F-15 fighters as missile carriers. On June 10, 1984, a Minuteman warhead was intercepted 160 kilometres above the Pacific. A joint space command of the U.S. Armed Forces has been set up, and combat units of astronauts are being formed. All these, Mr Hammerwell, are realities of today.

Two years ago, on March 23, 1983, President Reagan delivered a speech which was dubbed the "star wars" programme. Officially called the "Strategic Defence Initiative," it envisages the creation of entirely new -- laser, beam, kinetic or nuclear -- weapons to strike at targets from outer space. The aim is to build a large-scale anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system and thus upset strategic military parity and gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union. The estimated minimal cost of the system will be $1 trillion.

How long will it take to develop these latest systems of annihilation? The appearance of laser, beam and other "exotic" "star wars" weapons is not far distant. In an interview with AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, General Abrahamson, who is in charge of implementing the "Strategic Defence Initiative," said that the first tests of the anti-missile technology in near space would be conducted in 1987. That is, in just two years. You might remember, Mr Hammerwell, that the Manhattan Project (atom bomb) was initially a research project too. But the best brains and huge sums made it possible to complete that project in a mere decade. The nuclear weapons produced in the 1940s could today wipe out life on earth. So can we disregard modern projects? Even if space weapons are devised only next century, that is not too far off.

Is a comparison of nuclear weapons and "star wars" weapons justified? The tragedy of Hiroshima showed what destruction can be wrought by nuclear weapons. But "star wars" weapons too are not designed to avert such tragedies. We call space arms a component of aggression. Here are a few points to prove that.

First, the danger is that the very concept of a space "shield" combined with the constantly growing strategic nuclear potential and the military-political doctrine of first strike, is becoming an integral part of the strategy of aggression. Washington could deliver a first strike only if it is confident that a retaliatory blow would not prove fatal to the United States. The purpose of the ABM system is, therefore, to allow the aggressor to act with impunity. Seen together, Washington's reluctance to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and its plans to build an ABM "shield" are, then, quite revealing.

Second, a space-based system capable of detecting and knocking out missiles within a few minutes of their launching could also strike at national means of warning of a nuclear attack. Their annihilation, as U.S. military experts also admit, would be a preparation for a first strike and would actually be tantamount to a nuclear attack.

Third, and last, there is no guarantee that an offensive system, intended to destroy strategic targets on earth, would not secretly be placed in orbit under the guise of ABM stations. Washington has always striven to ring the Soviet Union with nuclear-armed bases. Will not space become an arena for deploying new strategic weapons? Nuclear-tipped Pershing 2 are being sited in Western Europe in order to cut their flight time to the USSR. However, outer space offers an aggressor a more advantageous position for attack. Space weapons could be placed in orbit right over the territory of any state, and the time from an attack go-ahead to the destruction of a target could be very short indeed.

The plans to create "star wars" weapons are highly dangerous because they imperil a number of Soviet-American treaties, above all the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems. The wrecking of these treaties would throw the world back to the worst times of the cold war, to an unprecendented arms race in every sphere. The arms race would assume unpredictable proportions and might get right out of control. The militarization of space would greatly increase the likelihood of a nuclear holocaust.

No. Mr Hammerwell, we are not over-dramatizing the situation by saying that the "Strategic Defence Initiative" is the most dangerous and militaristic of Washington's programmes. The alarm must be sounded now, while the militarization of space can still be prevented. That is why all right-minded people are closely following the current, Soviet-sponsored talks in Geneva, at which the questions of space and nuclear arms are to be examined and decided in their interrelationship. I hope you will now agree that it is quite justified to raise these questions in such a connection.

U.S. URGES JAPAN TO 'DIRECT PARTICIPATION' IN SDI

LD152347 Moscow TASS in English 2302 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Tokyo May 16 -- The Pentagon insistently urges Japan on to direct participation in the "star wars" programme. In an interview with the Japanese TBS television network, Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, director of the activity to implement the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI), has called on Tokyo to render assistance to the Pentagon by providing it with computers, optico-electronic and laser technology for use in space arms.

Although official spokesmen of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry are stating that Washington has not yet approached Japan with concrete proposals on joining in the work on the SDI, the results of Japanese military and technical development efforts freely go to the Pentagon under an agreement on the exchanges of such technology. The agreement has been in effect for more than a year now. Among U.S. allies, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone turned out to be one of the most zealous supporters of the U.S. "star wars" programme.

SCIENTISTS WARN HOUSE COMMITTEE OF SDI DANGER

LD140823 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Washington May 14 TASS -- The "star wars" program implemented by the Reagan administration poses the biggest threat to mankind today.

This opinion has been expressed during the hearings at a subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House by Hans Bethe and Bernard Feld -- prominent American scientists and specialists in nuclear physics.

The so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" threatens the world with the unheard-of escalation of the arms race, H. Bethe pointed out. If President Reagan proceeds with this program, there will be no chances for reaching an agreement between the U.S. and the USSR at the Geneva talks.

B. Feld described as illusory the attempts of Washington to achieve military superiority over the USSR by means of creating anti-ballistic missile systems with space-based elements. Outer space should be excluded from the sphere of military rivalry, he said.

CONGRESS URGES SIGNING OF NUCLEAR TEST TREATIES

LD160921 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Washington May 16 TASS -- The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives approved on Wednesday a resolution urging the Reagan administration immediately to start talks with the USSR on the conclusion of a treaty on the complete and universal prohibition of nulcear weapon tests.

The document also urges the White House to send at long last to the Senate for ratification the treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. These treaties were signed in 1974 and 1976, respectively, but have not yet been ratified by the USA. Earlier a similar resolution was approved by the Senate.

SENATORS ASK REAGAN TO ADHERE TO SALT RESTRICTIONS

LD141353 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Washington May 14 TASS -- A group of influential American senators has called upon President Reagan not to violate restrictions on deployment of new nuclear systems envisaged by the treaty on limitation of strategic offensive armaments.

In the American senators' letter to the head of the administration it is emphasised that U.S. violation of such restrictions will deteriorate the atmosphere around new Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments in Geneva. The authors of the letter, Senators John Chafee, Henry Heinz, Dale Bumpers and Patrick Leahy point out that the Soviet Union, on its part, honours the important restrictions under that treaty, though it has not been ratified so far by the U.S. Senate.

The newspaper WASHINGTON POST recalls that test runs of the new nuclear-powered submarine Alaska, equipped with 24 missiles with multiple nuclear warheads of individual guidance, are to be held in the United States next autumn. If the United States does not discard other missiles, it will violate the limits, set by the treaty on limitation of strategic offensive armaments.

PACT PARLIAMENTARIANS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

FM151057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

["Communique on the Meeting of Representatives of the Parliaments of Warsaw Pact Member-States" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the parliaments of Warsaw Pact member-states was held in Budapest 14 May 1985 on the occasion of the pact's 30th anniversary.

Taking part in the meeting were delegations from:

The Bulgarian People's Republic National Assembly, headed by S. Todorov;

The Hungarian People's Republic National Assembly, headed by I. Sarlos;

The GDR People's Chamber, headed by G. Goetting;

The Polish People's Republic Sejm, headed by S. Gucwa;

The Socialist Republic of Romania Grand National Assembly, headed by N. Giosan;

The USSR Supreme Soviet, consisting of L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss;

The CSSR Federal Assembly, headed by A. Indra.

The participants in the meeting stressed that for 3 decades now the Warsaw Pact has reliably served the defense of the historic gains of socialism and the development of all-around cooperation among the allied states and has played an outstanding role in the preservation and strengthening of peace in Europe and throughout the world. An important contribution to strengthening the interaction among Warsaw Pact member-states and to the struggle to ease international tension and develop peaceful cooperation is made by their parliaments, the supreme representative organs of people's power, They have repeatedly addressed insistent calls to the world's parliaments and peoples to cooperate in halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, in overcoming the dangerous confrontation, and in resuming the process of detente.

Last April's Warsaw meeting of the highest party and state figures from Warsaw Pact member-states, which unanimously decided to extend the Warsaw Pact, was convincing confirmation of these countries' resolve to continue to jointly follow a course of peace and peaceful coexistence. This act accords with the vital interests of the peoples of the fraternal countries and serves the strengthening of peace and international security.

The Warsaw Pact states have never advocated the division of Europe and the world into opposed military blocs. They concluded their defensive treaty as much as 6 years after the creation of NATO. It was reaffirmed at the Warsaw meeting that the Warsaw Pact members advocate the simultaneous dissolution of their own alliance and the North Atlantic bloc and, as a first step along the path to this, the liquidation of their military organizations. But, for as long as NATO exists and the threat to European and universal peace persists, the socialist states will strengthen their alliance and will take all necessary measures to maintain their collective defense capability at the requisite level, while at the same time stepping up the struggle for peace and disarmament and the struggle to overcome the need for military blocs. The Warsaw Pact states do not seek to attain military superiority, but nor will they allow military superiority over themselves.

The Warsaw Pact states will build up their efforts aimed at averting a nuclear catastrophe, preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth, achieving a radical reduction of nuclear arms right up to their total liquidation, securing a balance of forces at a lower level, moving on to disarmament, continuing the all-European process in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, and developing comprehensive, equal, and mutually advantageous international cooperation.

The representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact states have met in Budapest at a time when peoples in Europe and all over the world are solemnly marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Noting the decisive role played by the Soviet people in the rout of fascism and the importance of the selfless struggle waged by peoples from the states of the anti-Hitler coalition and many other countries, they emphasized: The incalculable casualties and destruction of the last war and its grim lessons insistently demand the pooling of efforts by all peoples and states and all peace-loving forces for the sake of preserving peace on earth and saving human civilization. In this context, the participants in the meeting acclaimed the address by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers "To the Peoples, Parliaments, and Governments of All Countries" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, which called for energetic joint actions for the sake of a lasting and reliable peace.

The firm belief was expressed at the meeting that the parliaments and parliamentarians of all countries can and must make a weighty contribution to the struggle to avert the threat of a world nuclear war, develop constructive dialogue and cooperation, create an atmosphere of trust, and improve the international climate. This is particularly important today, when the world is witnessing the activation of forces which are building up arsenals of weapons, preparing to deploy them in space, following a policy of military threats, aspiring to revenge and the revision of the postwar territorial-political realities in Europe, and openly interfering in the affairs of independent states.

The parliamentarians of the Warsaw Pact states address to the parliaments and parliamentarians of Europe and the world an insistent call to rise above disagreements, become partners in the struggle against the threat of nuclear extermination, and establish broad international interaction in the interests of ensuring general peace and security.

The meeting was held in a comradely atmosphere and in a spirit of fraternal friendship and full mutual understanding.

The meeting's participants were received by K. Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy general secretary of the MSZMP, and P. Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian Presidential Council. A conversation took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

RUSAKOV SPEECH AT PACT ANNIVERSARY MEETING

PM151350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on 14 May Moscow meeting devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact: "Alliance for Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] Mankind has no more important task than to preserve peace on earth and prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

The Warsaw Pact, which is celebrating its 39th anniversary, has become a reliable bastion of peace, revolutionary gains, and the peoples' creative labor. For all these years, the fraternal states party to the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance have been loyally serving the development of the socialist countries, the safeguarding of their sovereignty and security and inviolability of their borders, and the implementation of a peace-loving foreign policy.

The unity of the forces of socialism is the guarantee of new successes by our fraternal states and an important condition for safeguarding peace and international security. This was stressed at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow working people and the USSR Armed Forces devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. It was held at the Bolshoy Theater in Moscow on 14 May.

In the presidium were Comrades G.A. Aliyev, V.V. Kuznetsov, S.I. Sokolov, and K.V. Rusakov; Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Marshal of the Soviel Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; CPSU Central Committee executives; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; and war and labor veterans.

Also present were Bulgarian, Hungarian, GDR, Polish, Romanian, and CSSR diplomatic mission heads accredited in the USSR and the deputy commanders in chief of the Joint Armed Forces from the allied armies.

The meeting was opened by Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretary R.F. Dementyeva.

A report "Alliance for Peace and Socialism" was delivered by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade K.V. Rusakov's Report

Today, he said, the Soviet people, together with the peoples of the fraternal countries, are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, the socialist states' defensive military-political alliance.

History has known many coalitions through the centuries. They were created by exploiter powers to subject, dictate to, and plunder other peoples. Breaking the chains of social and national slavery, socialism created new forms of human intercourse. It asserted international relations of a fundamentally new type and set an example of a free alliance of peoples placed at the service of peace whose entire activity accords with working people's interests. The Warsaw Pact is precisely this kind of alliance.

The 30th anniversary of our alliance is a great event. It marks the growth of the fraternal countries' unity and the major successes won in the joint struggle for peace. For us Soviet people, this event is inseparable from our entire surging life.

The Soviet people are advancing toward the 27th CPSU Congress in an atmosphere of creative enthusiasm and exacting concern for strengthening our motherland's might and consolidating our ties with the socialist states. The Central Committee April Plenum defined the key avenues of precongress work. Its decisions orient us toward the even more vigorous and effective implementation of the Leninist course in domestic and foreign policy, a course of creation and peace.

Our entire country has just celebrated the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism. This celebration became a real plebiscite against the threat of war throughout the world.

The memory of our sacrifices, the heroic efforts of the front and rear, and the joy of victory stirred the Soviet people's hearts. Indeed, throughout the world it compelled people to understand even more deeply how precious peace is and how important it is to preserve it.

The 30th anniversary of our alliance has special significance in the light of the recent Warsaw meeting of top party and state figures from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and the CSSR. As is known, in an atmosphere of complete unanimity, it witnessed the signing of a protocol on the extension of the Warsaw Pact in unchanged form for 20 years with subsequent prolongation for a further decade.

The Warsaw meeting confirmed the vital necessity of the socialist countries' multilateral military-political alliance. It demonstrated with renewed force the determination of the allied socialist countries' fraternal parties and peoples to continue to strengthen their unity and cohesion, jointly defend socialism's positions, act in a coordinated manner in international affairs, and strive for lasting peace on earth.

"In extending the Warsaw Pact," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated on behalf of the meeting participants, "we are again expressing our firm conviction that through joint efforts, war can and must be averted. This is the will of our countries' peoples. The policy of our parties and governments and the entire activity of the socialist states' defensive alliance is aimed at this."

It is pertinent to recall in what conditions and how it emerged in postwar Europe. That was a time when the Western powers had treacherously jettisoned the fine heritage of the anti-Hitlerite coalition and had created the NATO bloc primarily directed against the socialist countries. The remilitarization of the FRG and its accession to that bloc in 1955 -- we have issued repeated warnings about the danger of this step -- exacerbated the international situation even further. The threat of a new war had grown. It was at precisely at that time that the fraternal European socialist countries were compelled to conclude the Warsaw Pact. Thus it was a necessary countermeasure to the actions of the North Atlantic pact, which had heightened tension in the world.

If the calendar of peace, which began on 9 May 1945, has lasted 4 decades in Europe now, and if the world where the "cold war" raged and which repeatedly found itself on the brink of a "hot" war through the fault of the imperialists has been preserved, a tremendous role has indisputably been played in this by the Warsaw Pact. This is its main service. This is the fundamental result of all its activity!

The Warsaw Pact helped the ruling communist and workers parties to fulfill their primary duty to their peoples -- to safeguard their peaceful creative labor and the inviolability of the postwar borders in Europe -- and promoted the consolidation of the political weight and international authority of each state belonging to it.

The achievement of military-strategic parity with NATO is a tremendous fundamental gain that demanded intensive efforts and great material expenditure on our part. However, neither we nor the fraternal countries could act in any other way since what was ultimately at stake was the fate of socialism and the future of human civilization itself. We have a right to be proud that it is the Warsaw Pact states that have been and remain the initiators and vigorous implementers of a policy totally subordinated to the interest of international security. The socialist countries' initiative played a decisive role in the convening of the all-European conference in Helsinki. As a result, it proved possible to achieve the greatest successes in consolidating the ideas and principles of peaceful coexistence, in the cause of detente, and in organizing cooperation and good-neighborliness between countries with different social systems on precisely the European Continent, which had experienced real tragedies in the course of two world wars. This is a valuable asset that enriches the entire world community.

There is yet another aspect linked with the Warsaw Pact countries' role in the modern world, a role which extends far beyond the European framework. I am talking about their influence on our world's moral-political climate. It is a fact that the policy of the alliance, which opposes imperialism, and its very exixtence serve as a source of inspiration and support for peoples struggling for their national and social liberation. Without it, the political map of the world would look different, more to the liking of imperialism and in tune with its desires.

Of course, imperialism would not be imperialism if it abandoned its attempts to perpetrate tyranny and seek domination in the world arena. Viewing socialism as the main obstacle on this path, imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, is gambling on smashing the present correlation of forces in the world. For this it is spiraling the arms race, making use of economic boycott, and conducting psychological warfare. Today we have to live and operate in a complex and, at times, acute international atmosphere.

The Warsaw meeting of the fraternal countries' top leaders provided an opportunity for a detailed exchange of views on the present foreign policy situation and a discussion of measures that need to be taken to counter imperialism's dangerous policy and radically improve the international situation. It was precisely as a result of the consideration of the general state of affairs in the world that the meeting's participants reached a conclusion on the need to extend the Warsaw Pact, which guarantees all its parties security and the possibility of toiling calmly in conditions of peace.

At the same time, the socialist pact states reaffirmed their readiness for the simultaneous disbanding of the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic bloc and, as a first step, their military organizations.

It is useful to recall that a proposal for the simultaneous disbanding of both blocs was also contained in previous Political Consultative Committee statements, for example, the Political Consultative Committee's 5 January 1983 Prague Political Declaration. By contrast, there is not a single NATO document advancing an analogous proposal. This should be said because there are people in the West who are fond of "whitewashing" NATO and blaming the innocent for the exacerbation of tension in Europe.

The leaders of the seven biggest imperialist states, who met in Bonn recently, were unrestrained in their complaints about the division of Europe and their praise of their political course in the world arena. However, the same old policy of strength, de facto encouragement of revanchism, and persistent aspirations to interfere in the socialist countries' internal affairs and impose on the peoples ways they have rejected are clearly discernible behind this verbiage.

The decisions adopted in the Polish capital were greeted with unconcealed disappointment and irritation in imperialist reactionary circles. You can understand why. The class enemies have never abandoned their hopes of weakening our alliance's stability; moreover, they have used various, including the most insidious, means to undermine this stability. A crushing blow was dealt to these aspirations in Warsaw.

Communists have always responded to enemies' threats by strengthening their cohesion. Naturally, the need to pool the socialist states' efforts is not a question of mere short-term expediency. It is rooted in the coincidence of their objectives and interests, the commonality of their Marxist-Leninist ideology, and their loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism.

"Bloc politics" are not our choice. However, so long as the NATO military bloc exists and the threat to European and universal peace persists, we will strengthen the socialist countries' defensive alliance. While taking all the measures necessary to ensure that our collective security always remains at the requisite level, at the same time we will step up the struggle for disarmament and peace and for the elimination of military blocs.

The extension of the Warsaw Pact met with a broad positive response among all peace supporters, who view it as a powerful barrier against war and imperialism's aggressive ambitions. This historic act has been greeted with approval by the peoples of the allied countries and all Soviet people. We regard this as the highest assessment of the role of the alliance of socialist states, an alliance for peace and socialism!

Fundamental significance, the speaker went on, is attached to the fact that the Warsaw Pact has been extended in precisely the form in which it was originally concluded.

This is an expression of the continuity of the socialist states' policy and the immutability of the objectives for whose sake they considered it necessary to form an allied relationship 30 years ago.

It is also an expression of conviction of the pact's great effectiveness. In the past 3 decades, a developed mechanism of multilateral political cooperation has become established within its framework. Taking account of accumulated experience and the demands of the times, the fraternal countries are improving this mechanism and increasing the effectiveness of its work.

The leading place in the Warsaw Pact's work is occupied by Political Consultative Committee conferences, which represent milestones not only in the lives of the fraternal countries' peoples, but also in international life as a whole. The fact that exchanges of views and the adoption of decisions take place at the top party and state level imparts particular significance to the results of their work. Political Consultative Committee conferences formulate large-scale, long-term proposals enjoying broad international support. Highly assessing the Political Consultative Committee's activity, the fraternal countries actively strive to successfully implement the decisions it adopts.

As is known, the next Political Consultative Committee conference will be held in Sofia this fall. Taking account of the development of the world situation, the Soviet Union, together with the other pact states, will do everything to ensure that it is marked by weighty realistic results in the field of the struggle to strengthen peace.

The member-states' Foreign Ministers Committee plays an important role in the Warsaw Pact cooperation machinery. Its regular activity promotes the effective implementation of a foreign policy line coordinated at the highest level and the translation of this line into specific coordinated steps in favor of peace and international security.

The Warsaw Pact states' military cooperation is developing and improving in organic unity with political cooperation, and their brotherhood in arms is strengthening. Cooperation in the defense field is embracing all aspects of the Joint Armed Forces' development increasingly fully and is increasing their combat capability. The Warsaw Pact's military organs -- the Defense Ministers Committee and the Joint Armed Forces Joint Command, Military Council, and staff -- operate effectively. They do a great deal of work on the practical coordination of the allied countries' defense measures. Like the activity of all other pact organs, their activity takes place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and fraternal friendship.

Today we can note with a sense of profound satisfaction that the Joint Armed Forces constitute a powerful defensive organization at a high level of combat readiness for the reliable defense of the fraternal countries. The Warsaw Pact threatens nobody. Its strategy is based on a doctrine of a defensive character which fully corresponds to the objectives of the socialist states' peace-loving foreign policy.

The ruling communist and workers parties display tireless concern to ensure that our valiant servicemen and the Joint Armed Forces have everything necessary to repulse any aggression. The fraternal countries' peoples can be confident that the inviolability of our alliance's borders is reliably guaranteed and no aggressor will catch them unawares.

It is natural that the tremendous role played by the Warsaw Pact in the political sphere is closely and directly linked with the successes in the socialist community countries' economic development. V.I. Lenin repeatedly pointed up the dialectical interconnection that exists between politics and the economy.

The CEMA countries' economic summit held in Moscow a year ago adopted long-term decisions of great political importance aimed at developing diverse cooperation and deepening internationalist ties. This process is now being further accelerated. The strategy for the further development of socialist economic integration agreed upon for the long term is being implemented in the course of coordinating our countries' plans for the next 5-year plan period, with long-term bilateral economic cooperation agreements being elaborated and implemented.

You know that as socialism strengthens and develops, the CPSU and the other fraternal countries devote very close attention to measures promoting the general intensification of production and the growth of its efficiency. Active preparation of a comprehensive program for the CEMA countries' scientific and technical progress through the year 2000 is in progress taking account of national and common tasks, opportunities, and long-term objectives. Particular emphasis is being placed on such priority areas as electronics, comprehensive automation of production, nuclear energy, new materials and manufacturing processes, and biotechnology. Active steps are being taken to develop extensive scientific, technical, and production cooperation in these areas.

Our defensive alliance offers a realistic program for eliminating the war danger and curbing the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race.

If you choose even just a few of the topical initiatives advanced by the Warsaw Pact states recently, it becomes clear how much can be done to lessen the war threat if the West displays goodwill and a readiness to reach accords.

Our initiatives are specific and clear. We propose:

That all the nuclear powers follow the Soviet Union's example and assume a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

That the nuclear arsenals of all the nuclear powers, and initially those of the USSR and the United States, be frozen in quantitative and qualitative terms with a view to subsequent reduction of these arms without delay up to their complete elimination;

That a treaty be concluded on the mutual nonuse of force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries and between all the participants in the all-European conference;

That agreement be reached on the complete and total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests;

That an international convention be concluded on the prohibition and elimination of such a barbaric means of mass destruction as chemical weapons.

These and other proposals from the Warsaw Pact countries have been tabled at arms talks currently in progress and submitted to the United Nations. They await a clear and constructive response from the Western countries.

A major new action in favor of peace was the Soviet leadership's decision on the introduction of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and the suspension of other countermeasures in Europe as of 7 April through November this year. If restraint is displayed in terms of the siting of U.S. missiles on the European Continent, the world would undoubtedly acquire a substantial chance of moving in the necessary direction.

The possibility of getting the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe moving also depends on the NATO countries. The socialist countries' proposals provide a good basis for this.

As is well known, the urgent need to prevent the militarization of space in organic interconnection with the radical reduction of nuclear arms was emphasized particularly pointedly at the Warsaw meeting of top party and state figures. It was pointed out in Warsaw that the danger of nuclear war is increased many times over by the U.S. military plans in space. These are already putting the world in turmoil and leading to the destabilization of the system of international relations and to an increase in political confrontation and the threat of war.

However, let us recall how many times Washington has tried in the past to secure military superiority. The result is well known. All the U.S. attempts to shoot ahead in the military sphere have ultimately ended in failure, but each time, through the U.S. fault, the arms race has been raised to a new and higher level.

If the United States begins to militarize space, the USSR, as our side has more than once stated clearly, will not leave this without a due response. We have sufficient scientific and technical potential. It can be firmly declared that the strategic military parity will not be upset.

Preventing an arms race in space, which is what we are calling, for also means making a substantial reduction in nuclear arms possible. The Soviet Union earlier proposed to the United States mutually reducing strategic offensive arms by one-fourth. That is an impressive amount, but we do not call a halt at that point. Our country, as the head of the Soviet delegation at the Warsaw meeting said, is by no means opposed to deeper reductions being implemented on a mutual basis. Of course, such progress is conceivable only if space remains peaceful. This position of ours is fully supported by all the Warsaw Pact states.

It is precisely that position that the Soviet Union took to the Geneva talks. We are firmly pursuing a line toward reaching agreement on preventing the militarization of space and radically reducing strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range nuclear arms, these three directions being interconnected. Unfortunately, judging by the first round of the talks, no desire to work toward constructive accords is yet to be seen in Washington.

It is to be hoped that the U.S. side will understand the need to reach a mutually acceptable solution according with common interests, a solution based on equality and identical security at the Geneva talks. This would be of tremendous importance for reducing the threat of war and generally improving the whole international atmosphere.

The Warsaw Pact member-states, which are all European countries, pay special attention to questions of peace and security in Europe.

It is well known that at one time many of their initiatives met with support from the European powers. As a result, large-scale changes in favor of detente on the continent took place in the seventies. Something that is very important is the fact that good foundations for cooperation between states belonging to the two systems, foundations enshrined in a complex of treaties, were laid then.

These achievements are now coming under fire. Attempts are being made to overturn much of what made Europe the chief arena of detente. We have just witnessed how the U.S. President, despite the protests of millions of people, including people in the United States and FRG, deemed it possible to lay a wreath at a ceremony in Bitburg where SS men are buried. The political implications of this blasphemous action are clear. If it is possible to bow before monuments to fascists on the pretext of "universal reconciliation," Washington regards it as all the more permissible to hold out its hands to their successors -- the revanchists. By supporting revanchism Washington is repaying Bonn for its support for the U.S. militarist programs.

The fueling of hostility toward socialism, the transformation of Western Europe into a nuclear missile bridgehead against the socialist states, the attempts to question the Yalta and Potsdam decisions as the basis of the postwar European structure are all dangerous manifestations of the line of confrontation that continues to be foisted on the West European countries from across the ocean.

The U.S. President's recent speech in Strasbourg was also filled from beginning to end with the spirit of confrontation. Suffice it to say that, when speaking of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's Germany, he contrived to say not a word about the Soviet Union's role in achieving that great victory or about its participation in the war in general. Instead, his speech was full of hackneyed fabrications about the imaginary "Soviet threat" and of publicity for U.S. military programs.

There is no point in conjecturing about the pernicious consequences to which the continued pursuit of this political course may lead, K.V. Rusakov stressed. Much will depend on how far the West European states' leaders manage not to succumb to the anticommunist fever and realize that "crusades" against socialism in the nuclear era are a suicidal venture and that the true national interests of the European countries dictate the pursuit of a policy of peace, cooperation, and detente.

It is gratifying that the broad public, including that of the capitalist states, vigorously opposes the further militarization of the continent and the transformation of their countries into hostages of U.S. policy's nuclear adventures. The antiwar movement is gathering strength and finding new reserves. The outcome of the struggle for the fate of peace depends ultimately precisely on resolute and purposeful action by the peoples.

The final act of the Helsinki conference remains a firm pillar of European security. The 10th anniversary of its signing falls this year. This is a good incentive for the states that took part in the conference to reaffirm their loyalty to the Helsinki accords and to express their determination to promote their implementation. Our countries will seek to ensure that the Stockholm conference convened as a result of their persistent efforts is a genuine continuation of the cause begun in Helsinki and justifies its mission. This is what will determine the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries at the next session of the conference, which opens today.

We are confident that the experience of detente will serve the important cause of creating a reliable all-embracing system of international security.

While focusing their attention on European affairs, the Warsaw Pact states have never lost sight of events taking place on other continents. This is an expression of the internationalist ideology of the communists and working class. It is also an expression and acknowledgment of the fact that peace is indivisible and that the task of preventing nuclear war is global in character.

There is no more insidious lie than imperialism's attempt to portray the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation as an obstacle to lasting peace on earth. On the contrary, respect for the peoples' sacred right to decide their destiny themselves is one of the most important preconditions of international security. International solidarity with all peoples defending their right to freedom and independence has always been and remains an integral part of the fraternal socialist countries' peace policy.

Following this principled line, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries helped heroic Vietnam at all stages in its struggle against U.S. aggression. Now we are fully determined to help Indochina's peoples in the struggle for a peaceful life and for a socialist future.

Free Cuba, which is confidently withstanding U.S. threats, constantly feels our countries' reliable hand of friendship.

We vigorously support the DPRK's course toward the peaceful democratic unification of the country.

Our solidarity is on the side of Democratic Afghanistan, against which an undeclared war is being waged, and on the side of the Nicaraguan people, who are waging a courageous struggle against imperialism's aggressive intrigues.

We are in favor of strengthening the broad anti-imperialist front in every possible way. Collaboration with the PRC would also be very useful. Given reciprocity, this is perfectly possible.

Everyone who opposes war, social and national oppression, racism, and genocide and advocates genuine democracy and equality will always find faithful and reliable friends in the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries. Our position was again set out with the utmost clarity in the Soviet Union's appeal "To the Peoples, Parliaments, and Governments of All Countries" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. Soviet people are convinced that war is not fatally inevitable. There are no international issues that cannot be settled at the negotiating table. "Mankind," as the appeal emphasizes, "can and must end the 20th century and enter the 21st century feeling confident of its future."

For 30 years, the Warsaw Pact organization has been acting beneath the sign of consistently consolidating unity and cohesion. The fraternal countries' readiness, ability, and capacity to combine national and international interests have become increasingly mature over these years.

In the last 30 years, the Warsaw Pact members have had to repel many attempts to disrupt the integrity of their alliance and to undermine the socialist community. The doctrine of the "differentiated approach," on which the NATO ringleaders are gambling so much, is also doomed to fail completely. It is doomed if only because this doctrine is based on the false premise that the relations of alliance benefit some socialist states and burden others. It is doomed because imperialism's actions come up against the fraternal countries' conscious firm unity.

Figuratively speaking, socialist internationalism is the spring that feeds our peoples' friendship and the mighty strength of our community lies in it.

The Warsaw Pact countries' communist and workers parties have entered the period when the next congresses will be held. This is an important stage in their life. The congresses' decisions will certainly contribute to new achievements by the fraternal countries in socialist building and to the triumph of our common cause -- the cause of peace and socialism. Communists and Soviet people sincerely wish their friends and brothers success in scaling the heights outlined by the communist and workers parties.

At its April plenum, the CPSU Central Committee, defining directions in preparing for the 27th party congress, emphasized the need to substantially accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. It is a question of bringing all the reserves of socialist production into play, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and ensuring a further upsurge in people's well-being. The party is placing creative labor, the unity of word and deed, initiative, responsibility, and exactingness at the center of all work to prepare for the party congress.

The implementation of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee will certainly advance our country along the path of improving the developed socialist society, will increase our contribution to the community of socialist countries, and will strengthen our common ability to withstand any trials. All Soviet people are clearly aware of this.

Every Soviet working person, whatever sector of creative activity he finds himself in -- the workshops of plants and factories, fields or livestock units, scientific laboratories or schools, cultural or public health institutions, in short, everywhere -- augments our social wealth by his conscientious attitude toward work and his labor achievements. In this way, each of us helps to strengthen the country's economic might, to safeguard peace, and to reveal our socialist system's tremendous potential.

As they mark today the glorious 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact and the extension of its term, Soviet people are convinced that the friendship and close cooperation among the socialist community states will continue to grow and strengthen. The consolidation of the cohesion of the Warsaw Pact states and of the fraternal socialist countries is and will remain a priority direction of our foreign policy.

To struggle in close unity for the triumph of the communist ideals, firmly defend the gains of the socialist revolution, and uphold peace are principles of communists' international policy bequeathed to us by Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

The CPSU, the keynote speaker declared in conclusion, and the Soviet state will invariably be loyal to these great behests of Lenin's!

K.V. Rusakov's report was listened to attentively and was accompanied by applause.

The floor was given to Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov. The years since the conclusion of the Warsaw Pact and the creation of the Joint Armed Forces, he noted, have confirmed with the utmost cogency the correctness and farsightedness of the policy of the communist and workers parties and governments of the fraternal socialist countries which pooled their efforts to defend the gains of socialism. Its aim remains unchanged today: to ensure the security of the socialist countries and maintain peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The Joint Armed Forces are equipped with modern weapons and combat hardware, have a very modern organization, and are manned by personnel boundlessly devoted to the cause of socialism. The mechanism of military cooperation, which today embraces practically all aspects of the allied armies' life and activity, is being constantly improved. Our strategic doctrine is purely defensive in its orientation, and our might is directed only toward fettering the forces of war and preserving and consolidating peace on earth, the speaker said.

For 4 decades now, Europe has not experienced war, Hero of Socialist Labor N.M. Motova, grinder at the No 1 State Bearing Plant, recalled. The Warsaw Pact organization, the reliable shield of peace, has played a truly invaluable role in this.

Muscovites, like all Soviet people, greeted with satisfaction the decision to extend the term of the Warsaw Pact organization. They unanimously approve and support our party's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy course.

The working class of the capital and the working people of the Land of the Soviets see it as their patriotic and international duty to work selflessly for the good of the motherland. In preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress, they are focusing their efforts on the key questions of improving production efficiency and are seeking to make a weighty contribution to strengthening the homeland's might.

The creation of the defensive alliance of socialist countries, A.A. Logunov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and rector of Moscow State University, declared, and their collective efforts in the struggle for peace and social progress have led to a substantial change in the correlation of forces in the world arena. All this causes fury in imperialist circles. With lying propaganda, NATO militarist circles try to prevent progressive ideas from penetrating the masses and to instill hostility toward the socialist community.

The well-reasoned and weighty exposure of all these onslaughts and acts of ideological subversion by imperialism and the creative development of Lenin's teaching on war and peace have been and remain a most important task for Soviet social scientists.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting said that to defend man's sacred right to life and to ensure lasting peace are the duty of the living to the millions who fell and to present and future generations. It is precisely this noble aim that is served by the Warsaw Pact organization.

KULIKOV ADDRESSES MEETING AT ARMY HOUSE ON PACT

PM141516 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 May 85 Second Edition pp 1, 3

[TASS report: "In Honor of the Warsaw Pact Anniversary"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact organization was held 13 May in the M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central House.

The presidium comprised M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, and Army General V.L. Govorov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Army General A.I, Gribkov, chief of staff and first deputy commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and generals, admirals, and officers from the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces staff.

A report on the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact organization was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov. The defensive military-political alliance of fraternal peoples and state, the Warsaw Pact, created in response to the formation of the NATO bloc and the intensification of the war threat in Europe, he said, has been confidently and effectively resolving the vitally important tasks of the day for 30 years now. Its aim is to safeguard the socialist countries' security and maintain peace in Europe and worldwide.

It is profoundly symbolic that the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact organization is being celebrated at almost exactly the same time as the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over fascist Germany, the lessons of which are of lasting importance. The main lesson is that it is necessary to struggle constantly and persistently against war and that it must not be permitted to break out.

The entire 30-year road traveled by the Warsaw Pact organization is a road of tireless struggle to improve the international situation and ensure peaceful coexistence and equal cooperation among states. The peoples of the socialist countries are proud that the Warsaw Pact organization has been and remains the initiator of all peaceful initiatives and resolutely opposes any claims on the territorial realities prevailing as the natural result of World War II.

The Warsaw Pact organization's supreme political organ, the Political Consultative Committee, does exceptionally fruitful work. Its conferences collectively elaborate resolutions on international problems concerning the interests of all pact participants and examine questions linked with strengthening the defense capabilities of the allied countries and carrying out joint defense commitments.

The meeting of top Warsaw Pact party and state figures held 26 April this year in Warsaw is of invaluable importance for the destiny of the world's peoples.

Its participants examined the question of extending the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance for another term.

Through the fault of imperialist circles, the situation in the world remains dangerous. "Until the threat to peace and security is removed, the Warsaw Pact countries will continue to do everything necessary to protect themselves from any incursions," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his report at the ceremonial meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

As historical experience has shown, the combat might of the Joint Armed Forces and the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states are one of the most important factors in opposing imperialist aggression. Thanks to the constant concern of the socialist community countries' communist and workers parties they are equipped with everything necessary to give a fitting rebuff to the imperialist aggressor. They have at their disposal first-rate missile weaponry, modern armored hardware, missile-carrying jet aircraft, the latest ABM means, and various classes of warships.

In the 3 decades of its existence, the Warsaw Pact organization has developed various forms of cooperation in the military sphere aimed at further increasing the combat readiness of the Joint Armed Forces and each of the national armies and strengthening their combat brotherhood.

Common principles of troop and staff training are being introduced into the practice of military building. Joint work is being carried out to improve troops' organizational structure, the principles of their staffing, and the training and education of personnel. There is also close cooperation in the training of military cadres. Ties are also being actively developed in the sphere of military science and the elaboration of unified views of the nature and ways of conducting combat actions. Contacts between army political organs grow stronger with every passing year.

The Warsaw Pact organization has made a worthy contribution to the cause of easing tension and maintaining and strengthening peace. We look forward optimistically, with confidence in the rightness of our ideas, the unity of our views, and the strength and might of our defensive alliance.

PRAVDA REPORTS BIRTHDAY HONORS FOR TIKHONOV

PM151519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading "High Awards"]

[Text] Berlin, 14 May -- At the suggestion of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers Presidium, the title "Hero of the GDR" and the Order of Karl Marx have been awarded to N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He earned this lofty title on his 80th birthday for great services in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, augmenting its economic might, and consolidating socialism's positions in the world, and also for his tireless efforts in the interests of further deepening the fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the SED and the close bonds of friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR.

Sofia, 14 May -- By decree of the Bulgarian State Council, N.A. Tikhonov has been awarded the Order of Georgi Dimitrov for his contribution to the development and deepening of fraternal ties between the CPSU and the BCP, all-around cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria, the friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian people.

Budapest, 14 May -- The Hungarian Presidential Council has awarded N.A. Tikhonov the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic Order With Rubies for his outstanding services in strengthening the friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and consolidating peace and socialism.

Hanoi, 14 May -- By a decision of the SRV State Council, N.A. Tikhonov has been awarded the Order of Ho Chi Minh. This is to mark his great services in strengthening and developing the great friendship, solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Havana, 14 May -- The Cuban Council of State has awarded N.A. Tikhonov the National Order of Jose Marti. As the decree notes, he has been granted this lofty award as a mark of recognition of his valuable contribution to the development of fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Ulaanbaatar, 14 May -- By a decree of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, N.A. Tikhonov has been awarded the Order of Suhe Bataar for his great services in developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and the all-around cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia.

Bucharest, 14 May -- A decree of the Romanian president has been promulgated here on the presentation of N.A. Tikhnov with the Order of the Romanian Star, First Class, With Ribbon, for his contribution to the development of cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, the strengthening of relations of friendship between the Romanian and Soviet peoples, and the common cause of socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

Prague, 14 May -- By decree of the CSSR president, N.A. Tikhonov has been awarded the Order of Klement Gottwald for his great services in strengthening friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU, the CSSR and the USSR, and the two countries' peoples.

Pyongyang, 14 May -- By decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee, N.A. Tikhonov has been awarded the Order of the "State Banner," First Class, for his great contribution to the active development of Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation.

INTERNATIONAL COMMEMORATION OF WWII REPORTED

Victory Day Parades

PM131057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS 9 May roundup: "Celebrating the Common Victory"]

[Text] Prague -- A military parade was held here to mark the 40th anniversary of the end of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the Soviet Army's liberation of Czechoslovakia. Servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army were greeted by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and other leaders of the Republic. On the platform were a USSR party and government delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and delegations from the other fraternal countries.

A ceremonial session devoted to the 40th anniversary of the end of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the Soviet Army's liberation of Czechoslovakia took place in Bratislava.

Sofia -- A ceremonial parade of subunits of troops of the capital's garrison was held at the monument to the Soviet Liberator Army in Sofia in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

Taking part in the ceremony were Bulgarian party and state leaders and a Soviet party and government delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Wreaths were laid at the monument in honor of the Soviet Liberator Army and also at the fraternal tomb of Soviet servicemen in Sofia.

T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, other Bulgarian leaders, and the USSR delegation took part in the wreath laying.

Ulaanbaatar -- A mass meeting of young people was held in the Mongolian capital in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. It was attended by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, other Mongolian leaders, and a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Z.N. Nuriyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Belgrade -- A military parade was held on the capital's Marx and Engels Square to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Yugoslavia's liberation. The participants were greeted by V. Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and A. Sukrija, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The foreign guests included a USSR state delegation headed by N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Berlin -- Marking the anniversary of the victory over fascism and the German people's liberation, the GDR working people are paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the fallen Soviet liberator soldiers. In many of the Republic's cities, there were ceremonies to lay wreaths and flowers at the monuments and obelisks erected on the graves of Soviet servicemen. In Neubrandenburg the memory of the Soviet heroes was honored by delegations from sister cities in the Soviet Union and Poland, as well as by a group of Soviet war veterans.

Budapest -- A session was held here to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. I. Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian State Council, stated that the victory over German fascism is of worldwide historic significance. The Soviet Union and its valiant Armed Forces brought freedom and independence to the peoples of Europe and made the main contribution to the defeat of the Hitlerite hordes.

In Szabadsag Square, wreaths were laid at the monument to the Soviet liberator servicemen. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council, and the Hungarian Council of Ministers. K. Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP; P. Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; and other Hungarian leaders took part in the ceremony.

Wreaths were also laid at the liberation monument on Gellert Hill.

Bucharest -- Wreaths from N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, the RCP Central Committee, and the Romanian State Council and Government were laid today at the monument to the Soviet servicemen who died in the fighting to liberate Romania from fascism, to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

Wreaths were laid by M. Manescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Romanian State Council, and other Romanian party and state leaders.

Pyongyang -- A ceremonial meeting of members of the public devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War was held in the DPRK capital.

The victory of the Soviet people, who routed Hitlerite fascism, was an outstanding event, So Yun-sok, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Politburo and responsible secretary of Pyongyang City WPK Committee, said in his speech. This victory, he noted, was the result of the monolithic unity and cohesion of the party and people and of Soviet people's mass heroism. The Soviet Union made an outstanding contribution to the liberation of Europe's peoples from fascist slavery and to the salvation of world civilization. Today, too, the USSR is a reliable bulwark of peace on our planet.

A wreath-laying ceremony was held in Pyongyang at the ceremony where Soviet servicemen who fell in the fighting to liberate Korea are buried.

Hanoi -- A meeting was held in (Badin) Palace to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Speaking at the meeting, Hoang Van Thai, SRV deputy minister of national defense, stressed that the Soviet people made the decisive contribution to the defeat of Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. This historic victory radically changed the correlation of forces in the international arena and led to the creation of the world socialist system, which is now the determining factor in mankind's development.

Vientiane -- A ceremony was held here to present anniversary medals marking "40 years of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945" to Lao party and state leaders.

Speaking on behalf of the recipients, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Politburo and Lao foreign minister, stressed that the LPRP and the Lao Government will continue to strengthen friendship and all-around cooperation with the CPSU and the USSR and to make an active contribution to strengthening the socialist community, to the peoples' struggle for peace, and to national independence and socialism.

USSR Embassy Receptions

PM141743 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On the Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] 10 May -- On the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-45 Great Patriotic War, receptions were organized in USSR Embassies in foreign countries. They were attended by:

In Berlin -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; other GDR party and state leaders; and a USSR party and government delegation led by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister;

In Prague -- G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; and a USSR party and government delegation led by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

In Warsaw -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; other Polish leaders; and a USSR party and government delegation led by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

In Sofia -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; secretaries of the BCP Central Committee; and a USSR party and government delegation led by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In Ulaanbaatar -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium; other Mongolian leaders; and a USSR party and government delegation led by Z.N. Nuriyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In Havana -- F. Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers; and other party and state leaders;

In Hanoi -- Truong Chinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Council;

In Belgrade -- D. Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; D. Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and a USSR Government delegation led by N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers;

In Budapest -- K. Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP; P. Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; and D. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers;

In Bucharest -- M. Manescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Romanian State Council; and members and candidate members of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee;

In Pyongyang -- Kim Chong-il, member of the Workers Party of Korea Politburo Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee; and other DPRK leaders;

In Beijing -- Wan Li, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the PRC State Council;

In Phnom Penh -- Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly; and Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers;

In Managua -- Sergio Ramirez, vice president of Nicaragua;

In Kabul -- S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; and members of the Politburo and Central Committee of the PDPA;

In Aden -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council;

In Damascus -- 'A. al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th party; and F. al-Shar', foreign minister;

In Delhi -- P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian defense minister;

In Antananarivo -- D. Rakotoarijaona, prime minister of Madagascar, and L. Andrianarahinjaka, chairman of the National Assembly;

In Baghdad -- T. 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Iraq;

In Addis Ababa -- Fiseha Desta and Shimeles Mazengia, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee;

In Helsinki -- Finnish President M. Koivisto and Prime Minister K. Sorsa;

In Vienna -- F. Sinowatz, Austrian federal chancellor; and F. Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria;

In Nicosia -- Cypriot President S. Kiprianou;

In Paris -- R. Dumas, French minister of external relations; and G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party;

In London -- G. Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs; and G. McLennan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Great Britain;

In New York -- J. Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations; and G. Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party;

In Lisbon -- A. Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party;

In Oslo -- Norwegian Prime Minister K. Willoch and Foreign Minister S. Stray;

In Rome -- Italian Foreign Minister G. Andreotti;

In Bonn -- W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany; and O. Lafontaine, prime minister of Saarland.

Receptions were also held in the USSR Embassies in Luanda, Maputo, Dar es Salaam, Algiers, Buenos Aires, Washington, Ottawa, Madrid, Tokyo, Stockholm, Brussels, Copenhagen, The Hague, Mexico City, La Paz, Brasilia, Montevideo, Quito, Caracas, Tunis, Colombo, Jakarta, Manila, Bangkok, Rabat, Lome, Bissau, Cotonou, Ouagadougou, Kampala, Dakar, and other capitals.

Further Greetings

PM141311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Congratulations to the Land of the Soviets"]

[Text] In connection with the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, the CPSU Central Committee and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are continuing to receive congratulatory telegrams. Telegrams have been sent by:

M. Wilner, general secretary of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee;

R. Andriamanjato, national chairman of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence [AKFM], and (J. Rabesakhala), general secretary of the AKFM;

H. Kutlu, general secretary of the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee;

A. Khavari, first secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh);

The Steering Committee of the Bahrain National Liberation Front;

F. Negahdor, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Organization of Feda'yan-e Khalq of the Iranian People (Majority).

SMIRNOV READS MESSAGE TO WAR VETERANS MEETING

PM151533 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Veterans' Solidarity"]

[Excerpt] World War II veterans and resistance members from countries of the anti-Hitler coalition, representing 10 international and 89 national organizations on all continents, have been in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet War Veterans Committee.

They participated in the festivities devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and also in the work of the International Meeting of World War II Veterans.

The USSR Council of Ministers addressed a greetings message to the meeting participants, the text of which was read out by L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA Carries Message

PM141105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants in the International Meeting of War Veterans

The USSR Government cordially greets the representatives of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition and the participants in the antifascist liberation struggle who have gathered in Moscow for the International Meeting of World War II Veterans devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory.

The victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism had a profound impact on the entire course of world development and strengthened the positions of progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces. The war years proved that despite the difference in socioeconomic systems, the states of the anti-Hitler coalition were able to unite at a difficult hour against the common enemy to inflict a crushing defeat. The forces of the antifascist resistance and the national liberation movement made a significant contribution to achieving the victory. The Soviet Union, which bore the brunt of the war to free mankind from fascist slavery, is sacredly loyal to the international pledges adopted at Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam, which laid the foundations of peace in Europe.

In an international situation that has been exacerbated in recent years, the Soviet Union is making unremitting efforts to curb the arms race, prevent the militarization of space, and remove the threat of nuclear war. Seeking to facilitate the reaching of an accord that would ensure the realization of these aims, the USSR announced a month ago that it is unilaterally ceasing the further deployment of its medium-range missiles until November of this year and suspending the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. Our foreign policy course is clear and consistent; it is a course of peace and progress.

Historical experience shows that it is necessary to struggle against war before it begins. Only joint, vigorous actions by peoples, governments, and public forces can create opportunities for strengthening world peace and international security.

People in the Soviet Union highly value the activity of the international veteran public, which is making a great contribution to averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The loyalty of war veterans and resistance fighters to the ideals of the antifascist liberation war is the reliable guarantee of the successful fulfillment of their important mission to draw people closer and unite them in the struggle against the danger of war and revanchism and to educate the young generation in the traditions of antifascism and friendship of peoples.

Your activity shows profound respect for the memory of the millions of people who gave their lives in the joint struggle against fascist tyranny and obscurantism. We profoundly revere the memory of the dead heroes, asserting their immortality in today's achievements. Their unparalleled feat will never be forgotten.

On behalf of the Soviet people, we wish you good health and new success in your noble activity.

USSR Council of Ministers

CIA ACCUSED OF KIDNAPPING USSR OFFICIAL IN MANILA

LD152102 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 15 May 85

["A Crime by the CIA" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Viktor Ponomarev writes:

U.S. special services have staged another provocation against a Soviet citizen in the territory of a third country. By using narcotic and psychotropic drugs, they kidnapped Vladimir Ivanov, a staff member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade. He disappeared from "Holiday Inn" Hotel in Manila, the capital of the Philippines, where he had arrived for talks with firms.

This happened in January 20. An American who gave his name as Richard rang him up about midnight and asked permission to immediately deliver an urgent letter from Mike Rosenberg, vice president of the "Fibro Solomon Minerals". As it turned out later, the management of the company did not send such a letter.

Giving as an excuse the lateness of the hour, Ivanov suggested postponing the meeting but the stranger insisted because the next morning he was to leave by air for the United States. Upon delivering an envelope to Ivanov, Richard asked for a cooling beverage and with the host's consent began to prepare cocktails while Ivanov was acquainting himself with the contents of the false letter. Ivanov came to his senses three days later at a U.S. military base near Munich (FRG) to where the U.S. secret service brought him without the Philippine authorities' knowledge.

Neither a visa of the FRG nor a stamp certifying his entry into that country was found in Ivanov's passport later. In a pocket of his coat, there were only small objects which are given to the passengers of the West German air company "Lufthansa". All that cannot but suggest the idea that appropriate services of the FRG and the air company were drawn into the CIA's secret operation.

In the territory of the FRG, despite Ivanov's hunger strike and categorical demands for an immediate meeting with a Soviet representative, U.S. special services forcibly kept him behind barbed wire for 18 days, resorting to refined psychotropic methods and to threats of violence. Crude endeavours were being made to incline him to betray his motherland, to recruit him, and to tempt him with a high salary, to guarantee the aid of the "Tolstoy Fund" to him and then with employment in one of the CIA-controlled firms. As an example the firm "IBM" was mentioned to him. The role of a consultant-organiser was being assigned to Ivanov for him to organize deliveries which would do the maximum economic damage to the USSR.

High-ranking CIA officers, accompanied by "physicians" -- a psychiatrist and a therapeutist -- with the forms of immigration authorities prepared in advance, specially flew to the military base in the FRG from the USA to help the recruiters. The CIA's vile provocation ended in utter failure this time as well. Information on the forcible detention of Ivanov at the U.S. military base becameknown to the Soviet authorities. Gangsters from the espionage agency had to hand him over to Soviet representatives in West Berlin. Ivanov returned to the USSR.

This story became known to this writer on the days when a meeting of the experts of the 35 countries which participated in the conference on security and cooperation in Europe began in Ottawa to discuss matters concerning respect for human rights and basic freedoms in their states.

According to a report of the ASSOCIATED PRESS, Michael Armacost, U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, stressed that Washington expected that other states would act in good faith to meet their international commitments. In the light of the disgusting attempt by the official agency of the USA upon the life and dignity of Soviet citizen Ivanov, the pretentious speech by the representative of the U.S. Department of State cannot be regarded otherwise than an unseemly attempt at posing as an international prosecutor and at rehabilitating the CIA's new crimes against the rights and freedoms of citizens.

BURLATSKIY CONTRASTS USSR, U.S. VICTORY TRIBUTES

PM150857 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 May 85 p 9

[Fedor Burlatskiy "Political Observer's Notes": "The Price of 'Reconciliation'"]

[Text] Nobility is the measure of the greatness of a state and its policy. This ancient axiom was confirmed with astonishing precision during the celebrations of the 40th victory anniversary.

Stressing our country's decisive role in the rout of fascism, M.S. Gorbachev said: "In celebrating victory day we are paying tribute to the military valor of the soldiers of the Allied armies — those of the United States, Britain, and France. He expressed Soviet people's gratitude for the material assistance the Allies gave our country and noted that the opening up, albeit belatedly, of the second front in Europe was a substantial contribution to the general struggle.

How did President R. Reagan reflect the Soviet Army's role in the struggle for victory? He simply didn't. It may seem incredible, but it's true. In the President's longwinded speech in Strasbourg there was no mention of the USSR's involvement or role in the struggle against the Hitlerite aggressors and Japanese militarists, of our sacrifices and losses. He did not even mention the fact that fascist Germany had attacked the Soviet Union. That is what can happen if a politician has the false idea of seeking "reconciliation" between former enemies at all costs, even at the cost of totally disregarding the history of relations between former allies.

However, we should not be surprised; Mr Reagan is merely being consistent. Especially as a great president, Franklin Roosevelt, has expressed the American people's best feelings for the Soviet Army and for our people. Here is one of his pronouncements: "The Red Army and the Russian people have undoubtedly forced Hitler's armed forces onto the road to ultimate defeat and won the admiration of the people of the United States for a long time to come."

Memories of the past also determine one's attitude toward the future. The leaders of the two great powers have drawn different lessons from the experience of World War II. One lesson is that people must unite against a common threat; the other lesson is that they must separate and follow the path of confrontation.

In the report at the ceremonial meeting in Moscow it was noted that states which are social opposites can find mutually acceptable solutions and act effectively to attain a common goal. It is particularly appropriate to mention this today when all the peoples of the world have one common enemy -- the threat of nuclear war -- and one main task -- eliminating that threat.

No news agency, television company, or press organ of any significance in the West failed to highlight these words as the main lesson the Soviet people draw from the experience of World War II.

At the same time, these mass news media note with bewilderment and, in some cases, with obvious anger the opposite tack adopted in R. Reagan's Strasbourg speech. It is top-heavy with attacks on the Soviet Union and on our political system and domestic and foreign policy. NEWSWEEK magazine puts the new burst of anti-Soviet rhetoric down to the fact that the White House apparatus is giving increasing preference to ideological considerations and is "indulgently allowing Reagan to be himself, without regard for the political consequences." That is certainly not the whole story. It seems that the main aim of the Strasbourg speech was to strengthen the NATO countries' unity and overcome their vacillation with regard to the U.S. program for the modernization of armaments, above all the "star wars" plan.

Was the aim achieved? Here is NBC correspondent (K. Uolles') remark from Strasbourg: "The Presient's speech showed what deep differences his policy has caused in Europe."

It was more than strange to hear the U.S. President's spokesman Larry Speakes complain at a briefing that the Reagan administration had been "surprised" by the "Soviet leader's tough speech." Now that is really the pot calling the kettle black.

Yes, our country has once again stated that it will never allow the strategic military balance between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO to be destroyed. But we will never, under any circumstances, give in to the temptation to imitate the United States in its policy of confrontation or in its rhetoric of hostility. Our people realize that if we, the socialist countries, do not struggle for detente, for a world without war, for a world without weapons, for civilized relations among all states, then who will? We sought and achieved, overcoming all obstacles, unity of action in World War II. Today our country is sparing no effort to achieve tangible successes in organizing active cooperation with all states in the interests of a peaceful future.

U.S. IGNORES ISRAELI NUCLEAR 'SMUGGLING'

LD152034 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Washington May 15 TASS -- A federal grand jury in Los Angeles is investigating what U.S. law provisions Israel has violated by smuggling U.S.-made timing devices that can be used to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Israel on Monday admitted obtaining several of these devices known as krytrons but denied that any of the devices were used for nuclear purposes or sent to other countries.

According to U.S. legislation, U.S. aid is barred to any country violating U.S. export laws for the production of nuclear explosive devices.

However, this does not apply to Israel. The U.S. Senate has just voted for extra aid to Israel to the tune of 1,500 million dollars. Washington has long been turning a blind eye to its "strategic ally" providing itself with nuclear weapons by using U.S. technology and U.S. nuclear materials which from time to time "disappear" in the USA and turn up in Israel. Thus, the ship Sheersberg with 200 tons of uranium on board "disappeared" in 1968. Subsequently the ship suddenly turned up in Israel.

The U.S. AEROSPACE DAILY reported recently that Israel deployed nuclear-tipped missiles "Jericho" in Negev Desert and on Golan Heights. Washington passed that over in silence, limiting itself to expressing "concern".

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES ANTONOV

LD151916 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1831 GMT May 85

[Text] Tokyo, 15 May (TASS) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today received Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is here as an official guest of the Expo-85 World Exhibition.

During their conversation, the prime minister stressed the importance of solving problems concerning the preservation of peace and disarmament. He noted the great significance of contacts between politicians of the two countries for developing bilateral relations and stressed the need to make mutual efforts in the cause of stabilizing Japanese-Soviet relations.

Having pointed out that the Soviet Union advocates stable, firm ties and cooperation between the two countries, Aleksey Antonov noted the great significance of expanding economic and scientific-technical ties between them. He stressed the great significance of the two countries efforts in preserving peace and preventing the arms race.

Petr Abrasimov, the USSR ambassador to Japan, was present during the talks.

DELEGATION MEETS WITH JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

PM151448 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent K. Rashidov report: "USSR-Japan: Parliamentary Ties"]

[Text] Tokyo -- A USSR Parliamentary Group delegation, which is on a 6-day visit to Japan at the invitation of the Parliamentary Association for Japanese-Soviet Friendship, has met with representatives from both chambers of the Japanese Diet.

Topical questions of Japanese-Soviet relations were touched upon during the exchange of opinions that took place. Both sides noted with satisfaction the positive role played in this sphere by active parliamentary ties. The parliamentary Group delegation, which is headed by R. I. Kosolapov, chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, will have conversations with deputies from the Japanese Diet and representatives of the country's business circles. A meeting will also take place with Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe.

USSR, DPRK AIR FORCE SQUADRONS CONCLUDE VISITS

PM150804 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 May 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 May -- The friendly visit to the DPRK by a Soviet squadron of MIG-23 fighter planes is over. The squadron was here at the invitation of the DPRK Ministry of the People's Armed Forces in connection with the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The Soviet pilots have left for home. They were given a warm sendoff at the airport.

The same day, a squadron from the Korean People's Army Air Force that had been on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Defense Ministry returned to the DPRK.

INDIAN REACTION TO PLOT AGAINST GANDHI CITED

LD151735 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] New Delhi May 15 TASS -- Press reports about the conspiracy of anti-Indian elements that got entrenched in the USA to eliminate India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi evoked profound indignation in India's political and public circles.

Members of Parliament from different parties condemned resolutely the growing intrigues of the subversive forces against India, called for the consolidation of unity and territorial integrity of the Republic. They stressed that Western powers are trying to aggravate the situation in India, are making a stake at stirring up separatism in India's strategically important districts. A great number of Sikh extremist groupings exists in the USA and other Western countries, said member of Parliament S. Kalmadi.

Facts show that the plans to assassinate Rajiv Gandhi are part of a broad conspiracy against India, the conspiracy which envisages subversive and terroristic actions to destabilize the situation in the country, writes the influential newspaper TIMES OF INDIA.

Indignation of the Indian public was caused by the intention of a group of American congressmen to hold new provocative "hearings on Punjab". As a sovereign state, we cannot tolerate such an interference in our internal affairs, it is said in a statement of the Delhi branch of the ruling party INC [Indian National Congress] (I) published here. The "hearings on Punjab" in the U.S. Congress attest to the fact that the Sikh extremists who have been given an asylum in the United States have influential patrons, writes the newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS.

PAKISTANI ELECTIONS IN JAMMU, KASHMIR 'FARCE'

LD152303 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] New Delhi May 15 TASS -- Today the Islamabad administration is holding a farce of "elections" to the legislative assembly in the Pakistani occupied part of India's Jammu and Kashmir State, the so-called "Azad Kashmir". Only the political groupings supporting the regime's claims to the whole territory of that Indian state have been allowed to take part in the elections.

Political observers point out that the legislative assembly, like the government, which is to be set up later will have no real power. All of their activities will be totally under Islamabad's control. The objective of the current farce of elections is to give a fresh impetus to speculation around Jammu and Kashmir, and once again declare Islamabad's claims to that Indian state.

As follows from a dispatch by a correspondent of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW journal in Islamabad, the election campaign in "Azad Kashmir" was held under hysterical anti-Indian slogans. Those who took part in the campaign demanded that the whole of Jammu and Kashmir be severed from India, and openly admitted maintaining contacts with the terrorists operating in India's territory.

Simultaneously, according to the PTI agency, the Pakistani authorities have aggravated tensions on the control line between the occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir and India. Exchanges of fire with Indian frontier guards instigated by them have been continuing in Kathua district since the evening of May 14.

This line of action is, in the opinion of local observers, evidence that the Pakistani regime does not wish a normalization of the situation and is intentionally building up tensions in that area.

DEMICHEV VISITS BERLIN EXHIBIT, ATTENDS MEETING

LD152238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] In the GDR, USSR Culture Days devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people are proceeding with great success. The leading creative collectives and performers from many of the union republics of the USSR are participating in this festival of friendship and art. The Soviet delegation, led by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU and USSR minister of culture, today visited the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Berlin, where they acquainted themselves with an exhibition of photographs entitled "For the Sake of Life on Earth," that recounts the exploits of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. On the same day, a meeting took place between the head of the Soviet delegation and cultural figures of the GDR capital.

GRISHIN VISITS BERLIN BUILDING PROJECTS, DEPARTS

LD151812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The Moscow delegation in Berlin, led by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom, today visited the Academy of Building in Berlin. The members of the delegation looked at new scientific advances and spent some time in experimental production shops and laboratories. They saw a demonstration of new construction equipment controlled by microelectronics. The delegation made a trip to Hohen Schoenhausen, a new residential area of Berlin, where they met a multiskilled youth team of the Berlin housing construction combine. The guests also toured a building site in the Prenzlauserberg area of Berlin, where large-scale construction work is being done on the Ernst Thaelmann Park. Later in the day, the Moscow delegation, led by Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, which took part in the Moscow Days in Berlin, departed for home.

TASS REPORTS DRA'S KARMAL ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD161133 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1117 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May (TASS) -- A party and state delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, led by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. The delegation was met at the airport by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, and other Polish leaders.

SOVIET-POLISH BORDER CROSSING AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD151202 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 May 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Moscow between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic. The document was signed by Aristov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, on the Soviet side, and Kociolek, the Polish ambassador to the USSR on the Polish side.

The agreement provides for the simplified passage through the state frontier of citizens living in population centers in the border area. It will serve the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI GREET GORBACHEV, TIKHONOV

PM151845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Profoundly Esteemed Comrades!

Forty years ago, World War II, the bloodiest war in the history of mankind and a war unleashed by German fascism, came to an end. Hitler's overthrown Third Reich signed the act of unconditional surrender. The peoples of Europe were saved from annihilation. The victory was won by the anti-Hitler coalition, in which the Soviet Union and its heroic Army were the key force.

The victory over fascism was achieved at a tremendous cost. It was paid for with millions of human lives and enormous material losses. The Soviet and Polish peoples bore the biggest sacrifices.

We are proud that the Polish People's Army fought together with the Soviet Army on the battlefields from Lenino to Berlin, and that it made its own contribution to the historic victory. The white and red Polish flag was raised alongside the Soviet flag in Berlin.

The Polish people will always remember the sacrifices and the blood shed by Soviet servicemen in the struggle to liberate our country. We bow our heads to the 600,000 Red Army members who died on Polish soil and honor their memory. We will not forget the fraternal assistance of the Land of the Soviets in raising Poland from the ruins and the ashes and the decisive support given by the Soviet Union in establishing the western border along the Oder and Nysa-Lyzycka and restoring the age-old Polish lands to our motherland.

The reborn Poland embarked on the path of revolutionary sociopolitical transformations and accelerated economic development.

Building socialism today, Poland has at its disposal numerous cadres and a large production potential and is consistently overcoming the difficulties that have arisen in the course of our socioeconomic development.

The years which have elapsed since the historic victory over fascism confirm that the guarantee of our country's further harmonious development lies in the expansion and strengthening of fraternal Polish-Soviet cooperation.

Today the all-around cooperation between our countries has reached a qualitatively new level, as confirmed by the adoption of the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between Poland and the USSR," which extends into the 21st century.

Poland is a link in the socialist community. Thanks to its vigorous political activity and also its defense potential, it makes a substantial contribution to strengthening the joint potential and international positions of the Warsaw Pact states.

The Warsaw Pact, our political and defensive alliance whose term has been extended in the Polish capital Warsaw, has been and remains the chief guarantee of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. It is an effective barrier against imperialism's aggressive plans and a reliable defensive shield protecting socialism's gains and the security and inviolability of the allied states' borders.

The Warsaw Pact countries propose the only sensible alternative: a world without wars and tension. They consistently seek to return to the policy of detente and dialogue and also to the development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

On the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over fascism, dear comrades, accept our very cordial wishes to the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union for further successes and creative new achievements in building communism in your country and also in struggling for peace and social progress throughout the world.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council

POLISH NAVAL SQUADRON TO CALL AT LENINGRAD

LD141742 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- It has been announced here that a naval squadron of the Polish People's Republic, consisting of the destroyer Warszawa and an amphibious ship, under the flag of Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn, commander of the Polish Navy, is to call at Leningrad on May 17 for a five-day official friendly vist which is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

POLISH PAPER ON 'SUBVERSIVE' CHURCH ACTIVITY

LD151857 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Warsaw May 15 TASS -- The Polish newspaper DZIENNIK LUDOWY has strongly criticized subversive activities of some Catholic circles in the Polish countryside. The article "Words and Facts" printed by the newspaper says that under the guise of pastoral activities the Catholic Church is trying to carry out political activity among peasants. Involved in these activities are also the most extremist secular leaders of the former countryside "Solidarity", many of whom are far from religion. Now they are continuing their former oppositional political activity under the cover of religion.

The pastoral activity in the countryside is in actual fact directed at changing political structures and organizations existing there. Political gatherings are held in temples of Krasiczin, Zeszuw, Stalewa-Volja, Zakroczim, Magdalenka with the obvious favourable attitude and even support from some leaders of the Roman Catholic Church. At these gatherings representatives of the former countryside "Solidarity" and Roman Catholic priests themselves vehemently smear state power in People's poland.

What do these activities have in common with pastoral, religious work, DZIENNIK LUDOWY queries. Attempts to clericalize social life give rise to protest, just as the continuing practices of political actions, the political gatherings, political shows in temples, that is in prayer houses.

Underlying political activities in temples is the desire to sow social contradictions, to deepen conflicts, to heighten tension, in a word, to persistently undermine the equilibrium being reached with such a difficulty. All that does not accord with the interests of the state and the people and obstructs the solution of difficult problems facing the Poles. This is contrary to the function of the Roman Catholic Church, violates constitutional principles of the separation of the church from the state, the newspaper stresses.

PRAVDA CARRIES GREETINGS FROM YUGOSLAV LEADERS

Djuranovic Message

PM151223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over fascism, on behalf of the peoples and ethnic groups of Yugoslavia and the SFRY Presidency, I send the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the peoples of the Soviet Union most cordial congratulations and wishes.

In the difficult 4-year war against Hitlerite Germany and its accomplices, the peoples of Yugoslavia under the leadership of the Communist Party headed by Comrade Tito suffered tremendous casualties and underwent very difficult trials. This was the price of our freedom, independence, and the right to independently determine the paths of our development and our future. Our people's liberation struggle, which was developed at the center of enslaved Europe, made a great contribution to the successful struggle of the forces of the anti-Hitler coalition and to their final victory. We always recall with a sense of very profound respect the heroic battles of the Red Army and the peoples of the Soviet Union, which made an immense contribution to the cause of the victory of the world's freedom-loving peoples over the gloom of fascism at the cost of very great sacrifices.

Forty years have passed since that terrible war, but mankind is still faced with the need to make the maximum effort in the name of those ideals of peace, a world without weapons, and just and equitable political and economic relations for which all the peoples of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition paid with colossal sacrifices.

It is the duty of all members of the international community to realize those ideals. Socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia will continue to promote such efforts in full.

In celebrating the anniversary of the common victory over fascism, we note with satisfaction that the equitable relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR are developing steadily on the basis of jointly asserted principles in the interests of our peoples and the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency

Planinc Message

PM150909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Esteemed Comrade Tikhonov!

In the year when we mark the 40th anniversary of the end of the most terrible war in the history of mankind and celebrate the anniversary of the victory over fascism, which was achieved at the cost of tremendous sacrifices by all the peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition, it is with a feeling of special satisfaction that I send cordial congratulations and best wishes to you and the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and my own behalf.

Our peoples and ethnic groups, who at the center of enslaved Europe defended their freedom and the right to decide their destiny independently and thereby made a great contribution to the cause of the anti-Hitler coalition's victory, remember with respect the Soviet people's very great sacrifices and their immense contribution to the final victory over fascism. The memory of that historic event is a powerful stimulus for new efforts designed to safeguard mankind forever against the horrors and privations of war and aimed at further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR, at preserving peace, and at deepening friendship, trust, and equitable cooperation between the peoples.

Milka Planinc, chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council

CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU SEND GREETINGS MESSAGE

PM151553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers

Esteemed Comrades!

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian State Council and Government, the Romanian people, and ourselves we convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over fascism.

Our entire people honor and highly assess the contribution of the Soviet Union, which bore the brunt of the war on its shoulders, suffered the greatest sacrifices, and played the key role in the crushing of Hitler's war machine and in the anti-Hitler coalition's struggle to defeat fascism and the most reactionary forces of imperialism and war.

The Romanian people are celebrating this event content in the knowledge that they took an active part in achieving the victory over fascism. Following the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation accomplished 23 August 1944 under the leadership of the RCP, Romania joined in the battles against Hitler's Germany with all its military, material, and human potential. Romanian servicemen fought heroically alongside Soviet Army servicemen for the total liberation of the territory of our country, and then of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, until the final victory over fascism. In the fire of these battles, Romanian-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms was firmly cemented and the foundation was laid for the friendship and solidarity between the Romanian and Soviet peoples which has constantly developed in the period of socialist building. We voice the conviction that, based on the Romanian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and the accords achieved at summit-level meetings, Romanian-Soviet friendship and combat solidarity and cooperation between our parties and states will strengthen and develop increasingly in the interests of our countries' peoples and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

The lessons of history and the acute tension in international life demand a greater multiplication of efforts than ever before by all states and peoples and by progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world, aimed at halting the dangerous turn of events toward confrontation and war, a new world war which would inevitably develop into nuclear catastrophe and lead to the destruction of life itself on our planet. In these conditions, the strengthening of cooperation between our parties and states in the struggle to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to secure detente and international cooperation assumes special significance.

On this anniversary we convey to you, to the Communists, and to all Soviet working people warm wishes for ever greater new achievements to greet the 27th CPSU Congress, in the cause of building communism and also in the struggle for peace and disarmament and for mutual understanding and cooperation among all the world's peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania; and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government.

PRAVDA CARRIES HUSAK, STROUGAL GREETINGS

PM151413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 85 First Edition p 3

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the people and Government of the CSSR, and on our own behalf, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all the fraternal Soviet people warm comradely greetings and most cordial congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's historic victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

In marking the solemn anniversary of those May days of 1945, it is with deep gratitude that we pay a tribute of respect to the Soviet Union and to its glorious Army, which brought us peace and freedom. We will never forget that among the peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition, it was the heroic Soviet people who bore the main brunt of the struggle against fascism, and who made the decisive contribution to its defeat and to the liberation of the enslaved peoples.

Our thoughts and hearts will always preserve the bright memory of more than 140,000 Soviet heroes who gave their lives for our motherland's liberation. We are proud that thousands of Czech and Slovak patriots fought shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, sealing with the blood they shed in the fierce fight against the enemy the fraternal alliance between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples, which has become the unshakable foundation of their peaceful life.

Our motherland's liberation and the end of the Czchoslovak people's national liberation struggle marked a historic breakthrough in the lives of the Czechs and Slovaks. They opened up for them the path to the building of a new, socially just society. The results achieved by Czechoslovakia in the last 40 years convincingly confirm the correctness of the chosen path.

The indissoluble alliance with the Soviet Union and the friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, serve as a firm international guarantee of the state independence, sovereignty, and security of Socialist Czechoslovakia and a reliable support in the resolution of our creative tasks.

In the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, whose 15th anniversary is now being marked, we will continue to devote all our efforts to the cause of further strengthening and comprehensively developing Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and allied relations.

Our people and the forces of socialism and world progress are inspired by the successes which the Soviet people are achieving under the leadership of their Leninist Communist Party in improving the developed socialist society and in the struggle for lasting peace.

We are marking victory day in a complex international situation, which has been exacerbated by the aggressive policy of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, headed by the United States, which undermine the foudations of peace and the peoples' security. The Czechoslovak people assess highly the Soviet Union's principled, Leninist, peace-loving foreign policy and its aggressive struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war and promote the relaxation of international tension. We fully support the Soviet Union's new initiatives, put forward by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, which indicate a constructive, realistic path to the attainment of these goals.

We would like to assure you, dear comrades, that the CPCZ and all our people will continue to consistently follow the path of friendship, cooperation, and close alliance with the Soviet Union. We regard this as the embodiment and further enrichment of the percents of 9 May 1945 and the progressive traditions in our peoples' history. We will do everything to further strengthen the cohesion and unity of the socialist community states and to develop cooperation among them within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, for the sake of the triumph of the joint struggle for socialism, peace, and progress throughout the world.

On the occasion of our peoples' great holiday, we wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, the Communists, and all the fraternal Soviet people new successes in your efforts toward the all-around prosperity of the Soviet Union and in the struggle for the cause of peace, socialism, and progress throughout the world.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR;

Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Calls on President

LD151223 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Vienna May 15 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and foreign minister of the USSR, today paid a visit to Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger of the Austrian Republic.

During their conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, it was noted that goodneighborly relations between the USSR and Austria develop stably and dynamically. It was stressed that both countries firmly intend to continue to build their relationship proceeding from the long-term interests of strengthening cooperation, peace and security in Europe.

An exchange of opinions took place also on pressing international problems. Both sides spoke out for the need to pool the efforts of all states to return state-to-state relations to the footing of detente, curb the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and remove the threat of war.

On the same day Rudolf Kirchschlaeger gave a luncheon in the Hofburg Palace.

Speaks at Treaty Ceremony

LD152127 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1730 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Vienna, 15 May (TASS) -- In Vienna's Belvedere Palace where the State Treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria was signed 30 years ago, a festive ceremony took place today devoted to this jubilee date. Speeches were made at the ceremony by Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz, and former Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Speeches of greetings were made by Andrey Gromyko and the foreign ministers of the United States, Great Britain, and France. In his speech Andrey Gromyko said:

"Allow me first of all to thank the Austrian Government for the invitation to take part in this festive event, devoted to the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty.

"Each time we jointly mark this event a date of great, historic significance invariably occurs to us: the day of victory over German fascism, the 40th anniversary of which all the peoples and states in the world have been recently marking. Although these two events are separated by a period of 10 years, in essence they are inseparable from from one another.

"It has precisely the result of the war in 1945 that brought freedom to the Austrian people, as it did to other European peoples. The road to independent and democratic development was opened for Austria, the first victim of Hitlerite aggression in Europe.

"The State Treaty, which was signed in this hall in May 1955, and the law on permanent neutrality which was adopted a few months later by the Austrian parliament, firmly sealed the formation of the Austrian Republic on this path.

"It is worth recalling that the reaching of agreement on the Austrian State Treaty convincingly showed that even the most complicated international problems can be solved by means of negotiations, no matter how difficult they are. The only thing that is necessary is the political will of all the parties concerned.

"The past 3 decades are a long enough period of time to realize how far-sighted and correct the signing of the State Treaty and the adoption of the law on neutrality was. These steps had made a favorable impact not only on the destiny of the Austrian Republic but also on the situation in Europe in general.

"Austria's loyalty to its commitments permits it to assume an active stand in European and international affairs as a full-fledged sovereign state, to make its contribution to the preservation of peace. This course meets with our understanding and support.

"In this connection I would like to point out with satisfaction the good-neighborly nature of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Austria which constitute a convincing example of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation. The Soviet Union will continue to do its utmost for such development of Soviet-Austrian relations to remain their main path.

"This kind of cooperation between states with different social systems seems to be especially important and necessary today, in our anxious time.

"Only by joint efforts of all the states and peoples, of all the peace-loving forces, can the world's slide into nuclear catastrophe be stopped."

"As for the Soviet Union, it will continue to exert efforts, together with its friends and allies, with a view to restoring and strengthening the process of international detente, to stopping and eventually reversing the insane arms race, and to preventing its spread to outer space. This is the purpose of our recent foreign policy initiatives as well.

"In conclusion I would like to convey to you, Mr Federal President, and to you, Mr Federal Chancellor, as well as to the friendly Austrian people, on behalf of the Soviet leadership and Mikhail Gorbachev personally, heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the State Treaty and to wish new successes, peace and well-being to independent, neutral and peaceful Austria".

Meets France's Dumas

LD151619 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Vienna May 15 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has had a conversation with Roland Dumas, French minister for external relations.

Within the framework of a continuation of the Soviet-French dialogue, they had an exchange of views on some most topical problems on the present-day international situation. Special attention was given to matters aimed at curbing the arms race and at preventing militarisation of outer space.

They also discussed prospects for further deepening bilateral Soviet-French relations and cooperation, including new political contacts.

Meets UK's Howe

LD151752 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Vienna May 15 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, have had a conversation here.

In a businesslike and frank atmosphere they exchanged views on a number of topical international problems as well as on matters of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Britain.

The Soviet side emphasized that it is important that the practical actions of the British side in the field of bilateral relations should not be at variance with its statements in favour of improving them.

Meets Italy's Andreotti

LD161049 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Vienna, May 16 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting with Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs of Italy.

The exchange of views during the meeting confirmed the striving of both sides for better mutual understanding on key problems of enhancing security in Europe and the word over.

Andrey Gromyko and Guilio Andreotti discussed in principle certain questions pertaining to bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Italy. Both sides voiced the intention to work toward further development of ties and contacts in the political as well as other fields.

Meets FRG's Genscher

LD161151 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Vienna May 16 TASS -- A talk has been held today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and Deputy Federal Chancellor, Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

In discussing the state of affairs in the world the Soviet side singled out the task of prevention of militarisation of outer space. Andrey Gromyko noted that joining American plans of developing strike space armaments, the FRG Government undertakes along with the U.S. Administration the responsibility for the consequences of ensuing destabilisation of the existing military-strategic equilibrium.

Some questions of bilateral reations between the Soviet Union and the FRG were also touched upon during the talk.

U.S. EMBASSY PROTESTS FINNISH PREMIER'S REMARKS

PM151530 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Finland: Home Truths Are Hard To Swallow"]

[Text] Helsinki, 14 May -- "Home truths are hard to swallow" -- this is the only way one can describe the protest expressed by the U.S. Embassy to the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with statements made by K. Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SSDP] and the country's prime minister.

Addressing an SSDP event, K. Sorsa criticized the U.S. "star wars" program. He spoke of the "completely false view that the transfer of the arms race to outer space will lead to a reduction in the quantity of arms on earth and will boost anyone's security." "The development of any new types of weapons will without doubt lead to countermeasures and will signify the unleashing of a new and more dangerous round of the arms race. This is why the prevention of the deployment of any types of weapons in space must be sealed in international treaties," the prime minister emphasized.

Touching on the situation in Nicaragua, he drew attention to the fact that the U.S. actions toward this country "are an undisguised position of strength policy."

This is not the first attempt by trans-Atlantic diplomats to indicate what the leader of one of Finland's largest political parties and prime minister of the country can say and when. Some 3 years ago, the U.S. Embassy was annoyed by K. Sorsa's statement that "it is hard to expect a fundamental improvement in the international situation while Reagan is President of the United States." Such attempts at diktat by the United States cause indignation in the Finnish press.

"The expressions used by K. Sorsa are not, in the U.S. Embassy's view, suitable for a prime minister. K. Sorsa in fact voiced the common opinion of broad political circles in Finland," KANSAN UUTISET writes. "The protest was expressed," the newspaper points out, "on the very day when Reagan, while in Portugal, repeated his call for a crusade against communism. On that very same day the peoples of the world celebrated the 40th anniversary of the downfall of the previous crusade against communism. Some people really have no understanding of the lessons of history."

TOLKUNOV RETURNS TO MOSCOW AFTER VISIT TO FINLAND

PM151653 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 85 Morning Edition p 8

[TASS report: "Return From Finland"]

[Text] L.N. Tolkunov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, returned to Moscow 7 May after taking part in the Finnish Social Democratic Party's events devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism.

PRAVDA ON ISRAELI REJECTION OF SHULTZ PROPOSAL

PM160814 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 85 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Shultz's Travels"]

[Text] Cairo, 12 May -- U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has completed a tour of the Near East. He visited Israel, Egypt, and Jordan. According to the U.S. press, his mission was to "give a new boost to a Near East settlement, particularly the solution of the Palestinian problem."

Shultz used as his "platform for action" the agreement concluded in Amman between King Husayn of Jordan and Y. 'Arafat, and also a series of proposals for its implementation subsequently put forward by Cairo. Proceeding from these "initiatives," which have been rejected by the majority of Arab countries and Pelestinian organizations, the Washington emissary attempted to prepare the ground for organizing "direct" (in other words separate) talks between Israel and a "joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation" whose composition would be acceptable to Tel Aviv.

But even this "formula," undermining the generally recognized role of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, was rejected by Tel Aviv. At the same time, it appears from reports published after Shultz' meeting with Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres that the Israeli leaders prefer to conduct direct talks, including talks on the Palestinian problem, with Jordan. In other words, those people in Arab countries and within the Palestinian resistance movement who are basing their hopes on the Amman agreement and the proposals made on the basis of it have been given to understand that, from Tel Aviv's viewpoint, the issue can concern only separate actions behind the Palestinians' backs, in yet another deal like the one at Camp David.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD CITED ON USSR TIES, MIDEAST PEACE

PM151512 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "H. al-Asad Speech"]

[Text] Damascus, 14 May -- The Soviet Union and Syria are linked by relations of firm friendship and cooperation. The USSR has invariably sided and continues to side with the Arab peoples' just struggle against Israeli occupation and expansion and constantly strives to establish reliable peace in the Near East, Syrian President H. al-Asad stated. Unlike the United States, the Syrian head of state noted, the USSR approaches the question of a Near East settlement with total seriousness.

H. al-Asad criticized Israel's aggressive policy toward the Arab states and stressed that the liberation of the Arab territories and the restoration of the Arab peoples' legitimate rights form the basis of a solution to the Near East problem. He pointed out that the way toward peace in the region lies through an international conference under UN auspices.

PRAVDA CITES ISRAELI V-E DAY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

PM151405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 85 First Edition p 5

["Own Information report: "For the Sake of Peace"]

[Text] A "public committee for the celebration of the victory over fascist Germany" has been established in Israel on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany. It consists of workers, representatives of the intelligentsia, poets, writers, artists, well-known public figures, and Knesset deputies representing different ideological and political circles.

The committee has issued a declaration in which it formulates its political platform. This document is signed by 150 persons, including nine Knesset deputies belonging to factions of the HADASH, the MAPAM party, and the RAKAH bloc. The declaration says in particular: "The Soviet Union, the Western allies, and the European peoples paid an unbearably high price to save Europe from fascist occupation and to save the Near East and North Africa from the danger of occupation; scores of millions were killed, including 6 million Jews and 20 million Soviet people. The remaining Jews avoided the 'final solution' which awaited them because of the heroic struggle and sacrifices of the Soviet Army, the countries of the antifascist coalition, the partisans, the ghetto insurgents, and the fighters of the antifascist underground operating in all occupied countries.

"The Soviet flag which was raised above the Reichstag in Berlin in May 1945 symbolized the end of the Nazi nightmare and the start of a new era, when many peoples in the world, including the Near East, succeeded in gaining their national independence. This applies particularly to the formation of the state of Israel. In connection with the emergence of new fascist, racist, and anti-Semitic organizations and groups, it is our duty to keep alive and not to allow people to consign to oblivion the memory of the great antifascist struggle which united countries with different social systems and people holding different views -- the struggle in which humanism defeated nazism."

In conclusion, the declaration points out that the committee for the celebration of the victory over Nazi Germany will carry out its activities on the basis of dedication to historical truth and gratitude to all forces which brought about victory. It will strive to bring the fundamental lessons of the antifascist struggle to the Israeli public's attention and to launch a struggle against fascist forces which are raising their heads again, a struggle to prevent a new world war and to defend peace.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ASSESSES EVENTS IN SUDAN

PM101328 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 May 85 p 9

[Third and final article in series by Igor Belyayev under the "Version" rubric: "Sudan Without Numayri;" second article published in 3 May DAILY REPORT]

[Text] The formation of the transitional government in Khartoum was, of course, the main landmark in the events in Sudan, which was still in turmoil in early May. It was evident that the creation of that government was not part of the plans of those who inspired the coup.

The U.S. reaction to its emergence was highly typical. AP made public an interview given to its correspondent by a U.S. Government official. It pointed out in particular that, over the last 2 years, Washington felt a certain (!) anxiety in connection with Numayri's policy, primarily due to the "firm establishment" of Islamic law, the "indifferent attitude toward Sudanese people living in the south," and also "bad economic management," which led to last year's cancellation of aid from across the ocean.

In any case, the above-mentioned spokesman of the U.S. Administration, who wished to remain anonymous, added that the new Sudanese Government still had to announce whether it would implement economic reforms. He did emphasize, however, that "in all probability it will receive a sympathetic reaction if it asks Western creditors to postpone debt repayments...."

In other words, Sudan's new prime minister was given a signal from Washington not to rush into changes, especially changes that do not suit the United States. Otherwise the financial big stick -- Sudan's indebtedness -- which runs into billions of dollars, will be set in motion.

"We have heard nothing from the new government (in Sudan) to give an indication of its desire to aim at any changes at all in relations with the United States," the administration spokesman stressed. "We have received from the head of state and other high-ranking members of the government confirmation of their resolute intention to maintain good relations with the United States."

Please note the reference to just the head of state, in other words the military who accomplished the coup. As the very same Washington administration spokesman emphasized, the United States will continue to give Sudan military and economic aid...IN THE HOPE THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT THERE WILL FOLLOW A MODERATE COURSE AND WILL MAINTAIN ITS DISTANCE FROM LIBYA'S LEADER COLONEL MU'AMMAR AL-QADHDHAFI. [Capitalized passage printed in bold face in original]

So, what has happened since the formation of the civilian government headed by Doctor of Medicine Al-Jazuli Daf'allah? Addressing the joint session of the Transitional Military Council and the government in Khartoum (after the cabinet was sworn in), the prime minister declared that, in the foreign policy sphere, his government will strive to normalize relations with its neighbors and will follow a policy of positive neutrality. As we can see, civilian politicians in Sudan want to revert to the principles of Egypt's first president, al-Nasir.

Libya is one of Sudan's neighbors. The normalization of relations began with Libya and a corresponding agreement was signed, despite Washington's recommendations and hopes.

Sudan's incumbent prime minister also wishes to undertake the solution of problems in the south of Sudan, although it is simply impossible to solve them at a single stroke. The continuation of what is essentially a religious-civil war there is not a part of his government's plans.

The new government also intends to undertake the solution of the country's other most urgent problems, strictly by national means. The 16 years during which Numayri remained in power have left behind such awesome traces that now it is difficult to even think of what must be done at the very outset. In actual fact, the answer to this question has been virtually given: remain loyal to the national slogans raised during the Khartoum uprising which led to the dictator's downfall. Sudan's new government intends to request Numayri's extradition and to ask him, and those who acted in concert with him: Where did he and his accomplices acquire the millions that have been deposited in U.S. and West European banks?

Are the changes that have occurred in Sudan fraught with danger? Of course they are! In the opinion of those who played an important role in frustrating the initially planned scenario of the coup and in subsequent events, this danger stems from the "Muslim Brotherhood," a secret political organization which was Numayri's mainstay in the past. Furthermore, as Comrade Muhammad I. Nugud, general secretary of the Sudanese Communist Party, has said, danger also stems from some 45,000 members of the disbanded security organs, of whom only 3,000 have been arrested!

All these forces are being manipulated by the CIA. In the first 10 years Sudan was turned into the CIA's regional center for Central and East Africa. It was literally teeming with U.S. agents, and many of them are still working in food assistance and development aid organizations and also in many firms.

It seems to me that the Sudanese patriots who stood up against Numayri's dictatorship must display continual vigilance.

ALIYEV RECEIVES TUNISIAN TRANSPORT MINISTER

LD141710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Brahim Khouadja, the Republic of Tunisia's minister of transport and communications, in the Kremlin. A wide range of issues of mutually advantageous cooperation was examined. During their discussion of international problems, the participants particularly stressed the need for vigorous actions in the interests of strengthening general peace and security.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE GROUP RETURNS FROM LEBANON

PM151131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Return Home"]

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries headed by Yu.S. Melentyev, member of the committee's presidium and RSFSR minister of culture, has returned from a visit to Lebanon.

During the visit the delegation was received by President A. al-Jumayyil of Lebanon, Prime Minister R. Karami, and President of the Parliament H. al-Husayni.

Talks were held with G. Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee; W. Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party; N. Birri, leader of the Shi'ite Amal Movement; I. Mahayri, chairman of the National Syrian Social Party; and leaders of the Lebanese Democratic Patriotic Front.

PRAVDA CARRIES MOZAMBIQUE MESSAGE ON ANNIVERSARY

PM150839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers

Today, 9 May 1985, the peoples of the whole world and all of progressive and peace-loving mankind solemnly celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. Exactly 40 years ago, as a result of the defeat of nazism, the peoples of the world were released from a nightmare unequaled in history. This is why the day of 9 May 1985 is a festival for working people throughout the world and for all who value freedom, independence, and peace. It is a festival for all who struggle for justice and against discrimination and racial segregation, for those who are waging a struggle on various fronts for the triumph of mankind's most noble ideals of fraternity and equality among people of all races and continents and who strive for peace, prosperity, progress, and social well-being.

Together with all the world's progressive and peace-loving forces the members of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] party and the Mozambique people are enthusiastically celebrating this date of very great significance in the history of mankind.

For all peoples, the defeat of fascism signified the liquidation of Hitlerite Germany's military expansion, which had led to the establishment of a regime of servile and cruel oppression in a number of countries and set the aim of expanding the sphere of its domination as a result of a new partitioning of the world among the imperialist powers.

For all progressive and peace-loving mankind, the defeat of nazism meant the liquidation of a barbarous and inhuman regime which had violated all moral and cultural values which are the property of mankind, and which had chosen racism, militarism, and contempt for life, dignity, and the most elementary human feelings as its official philosophy; a regime which, in order to achieve its criminal aims, used torture, killings, bloody reprisals, and systematic genocide.

A direct contribution to the cause of victory over nazism was made by the peoples of colonial and, particularly, African countries, who have experienced racism, oppression, and most cruel economic exploitation for centuries.

Hundreds of thousands of Africans, including some within the armies of colonial powers, fought heroically against fascism and nazism. Many of them gave their lives or were wounded on the battlefield in the name of liberating mankind.

Ethiopia was the first African country to become the target of the expansionist aspirations of the fascism of Mussolini, the inspirer and ally of Hitlerite nazism. In North Africa thousands of Africans participated in a number of very important battles against fascism and nazism.

As a result of the rout of the fascist hordes, there was a fundamental change in the correlation of forces both in Europe and throughout the world; the process of the people's national and social liberation speeded up, which led to the emergence of a powerful socialist camp first in Europe and then on other continents and to the considerable expansion of mankind's liberated zone.

Instead of a new partition of the world, which was the imperialist power's aim, there arose a qualitatively new situation, a characteristic of which is the existence of a community of countries capable of withstanding imperialism's expansionist designs. The creation, strengthening, and expansion of the socialist camp is the chief factor preventing the outbreak of a new world war.

The new correlation of forces, which was the result of the victory over fascism, ensured favorable conditions for the development of the national liberation struggle on various continents, particularly in Africa. As a result, thanks to the colonial people's stubborn struggle for their liberation, the mother countries had in many cases to grant political independence to their possessions.

Under the yoke of colonialism and fascism, the Mozambique people were forced to attain their independence in an armed national liberation struggle. The existence of the socialist camp was of special significance for our struggle. The consistent political, diplomatic, and material support which the socialist countries always gave our people was an important factor in ensuring victory over Portuguese colonialism. This is why the Mozambique people celebrate the anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism as their own holiday.

On the 40th anniversay of that historic victory, the Frelimo party's Central Committee, the People's Assembly Permanent Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique greet and congratulate the world's peoples and progressive forces that opposed fascism and fought against it, contributing to its defeat at the cost of tremendous sacrifices.

We particularly greet the Soviet Union's heroic people, who, under their Communist Party's wise leadership, made the decisive contribution to achieving the victory over fascism. The Nazis chose the motherland of the Soviets as their chief target. The world's first socialist state was on the receiving end of the main blow dealt by the powerful and pitiless Hitlerite military machine and inflicted a defeat on it that led to a decisive turning point in the war and decided its outcome. The Soviet people achieved that victory at the cost of 20 million lives. Dozens of major cities were reduced to ruins as a result of bombing raids by fascist aircraft. The Soviet people suffered incalculable material losses.

However, nothing could prevent the triumph of the people's just cause in the struggle against the fascist barbarians.

The 40th anniversay of the victory over fascism is being celebrated at a tense time, when a serious threat once again hangs over mankind. After the war the spirit of co-operation among states gave way to a "cold war" atmosphere, whose influence is once again being felt in international affairs now, after the period of detente. The arms race being whipped up by the most aggressive imperialist circles poses a constant threat to world peace. It uses up tremendous funds, which could be used to resolve mankind's most urgent problems: the elimination of hunger, poverty, illiteracy, disease, and backwardness. The danger of mandkind's complete destruction has been created for the first time, stemming from the nuclear threat, which is just as much a nightmare for our time as fascism was for the forties.

Although a new world conflagration has so far been averted, the world has hardly known a single peaceful day in recent decades.

Local conflicts in many parts of the world continue to take the lives of innumerable innocent victims and divert the peoples' energy and intellectual resources from activity to ensure progress and well-being, the most important aspirations of all mankind.

The discrepancy in the levels of economic development between the developed and developing countries continues to increase. Hunger, poverty, and economic and technological dependence on industrially developed countries are intensifying in the liberated countries as a consequence of the profound injustice of the international economic order.

In celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, we must constantly strengthen the alliance of all mankind's progressive forces in order to prevent the revival of such monstrous phenomena as Hitlerite nazism.

All peace-loving forces must pool their efforts in the struggle to stop the arms race, to ease international tension, to end the policy of threats, blackmail, and the use of force in resolving interstate conflicts, and to freeze and subsequently destroy nuclear arsenals everywhere.

Celebrating the victory over fascism today means stepping up the struggle of all mankind's progressive forces against imperialis, colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

The Mozambique people, from Rovuma to Maputo, enthusiastically celebrating the 10th anniversary of their country's national independence, associate themselves with all the forces of peace which are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, a victory achieved under the sign of the same noble ideals and aims for which our people have always struggled.

May the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism give a new impetus to the upsurge of the struggle for peace, progress, and the peoples' happiness.

The struggle continues!

The revolution will win!

Socialism will triumph!

The Frelimo Central Committee

The People's Republic of Mozambique People's Assembly Permanent Commission

The People's Republic of Mozambique Council of Ministers

ORTEGA'S RECEPTION IN WESTERN EUROPE VIEWED

LD152026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 May 85

[Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] The visit by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to Europe continues. He has visited socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, as well as Spain, France, and Italy. Visits to Sweden and Finland are proposed. Here is a "latest news" commentary. At the microphone is Vitaliy Sobolev.

[Sobolev] The significance of Daniel Ortega's meetings with European leaders and the European public may perhaps be judged by the extremely exasperated reaction of official Washington. Naturally, Nicaragua's position received understanding and full support in the socialist countries, while the hostile commentaries on this subject from various Washington platforms may also be considered natural.

Now meetings have begun between Ortega and those European leaders with whom President Reagan has also just met -- Gonzalez, Mitterrand, and Craxi. In their commentaries, those in the White House have been forced to keep their cool, but their irritation is obviously growing. And no wonder. The Spanish prime minister promised Nicaragua firm support in order to help it to overcome its economic problems, which have worsened as a result of the American embargo. The French Government, which also came out against the embargo, also reaffirmed its support for Nicaragua.

Ortega traveled virtually all over the world, but even in places he didn't visit, the mood was the same. This is what Gratz, the Austrian foreign minister, said for instance: I don't consider Central America and the Caribbean Basin to be the U.S. backyard. With regard to Nicaragua, Austria has stated more than once for all to hear that the political problems of Central America can only be solved through the efforts of the countries of that region, without external interference from whatever source.

The mood and demands of the democratic public are finding expression in such statements and in such positions of West European politicians. The Washington leaders are undoubtedly annoyed that while they are being received with protest demonstrations in Western Europe, Ortega's trip, I would say, is a triumph. How serious the governments of Western Europe take such public moods may be judged from the British OBSERVER newspaper. It writes: Britain is secretly helping the U.S. Administration in the latter's economic war against Nicaragua.

It is a matter of stopping loans, but take note of the word: secretly. The British Foreign Office, the OBSERVER notes, is trying to conceal these steps from the public. I do not think that these signs of solidarity with U.S. policy, which are being furtively made from London, will be able to alleviate Washington's exasperation. Those countries still to be visited by Daniel Ortega have already quite clearly spoken out both on the embargo and on other U.S. anti-Nicaraguan actions.

On the whole, Europe, both Western and Eastern, and Nicaragua, too, believe it is necessary to resume the Nicaraguan-U.S. talks and to lead the Contadora process to a successful conclusion. The Contadora Group is now agreeing on a final text of a draft treaty for peace in Central America that secretly -- secretly again, you note -- is just what the United States doesn't want, and which is being awaited impatiently in all quarters; first and foremost, of course, in Nicaragua.

CUBA, USSR CELEBRATE 25 YEARS OF RELATIONS

Friendship Meeting in Moscow

PM151359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 85 Morning Edition p 8

[TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] The Soviet people are sincerely pleased at Cuba's successes in building a socialist society and wish the fraternal Cuban people new accomplishments on their chosen historic path. This was noted at a 7 May ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people devoted to the 25th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet-Cuban diplomatic relations.

The presidium comprised M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Party Control Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.V. Chervonenko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, and military leaders. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and members of the Cuban party and government delegation headed by him, which is here for the celebration of the 40th victory anniversary, also attended.

I.V. Arkhipov, the main speaker, said that the Cuban revolution's outstanding international significance consists in the fact that it convincingly showed that in our time, when the correlation of forces in the world has changed in favor of socialism, even the people of a small semicolonial country can achieve full national liberation, implement fundamental social transformations, successfully overcome economic backwardness, and ensure impressive progress in all spheres of social life.

Immediately after the Cuban revolution, U.S. imperialism adopted a course aimed at stifling the young independent republic and restoring the monopolies' power on the island. Under those conditions, the Soviet Union gave Cuba the most resolute support and assistance.

In the 25 years since the restoration of diplomatic relations, the speaker stressed, Soviet-Cuban ties have developed dynamically and fraternal friendship between the two countries' peoples grows stronger each day. Characteristic features of our relations with one another are a common Marxist-Leninist ideology and close ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba.

Our common triumph, L. Soto, Cuban ambassador to the USSR said, symbolically fits in with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. This was the victory of all progressive mankind over barbarity and obscurantism. The Soviet Union was the main and decisive force in this victory. The Cuban revolution would have drowned in blood had it not been for the Great October Socialist Revolution and the routing of fascism and nazism in 1945.

The ambassador stated that his country's people highly appreciate the support and solidarity of the CPSU, the Soviet state, and all the Soviet people, which they experienced and have continued experiencing from the first moments of the triumph of their revolution.

On the same day L. Soto held a reception to mark the noteworthy anniversary. The reception was attended by M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Arkhipov, S.V. Chervonenko, and other officials. Also present were members of the Cuban delegation headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and other Cuban comrades visiting Moscow for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory as well as the heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of foreign states accredited in the USSR.

USSR Sends Greetings

PM151633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro!

On the portentous date of the 25th anniversary of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba, we send warm congratulations to you and the entire fraternal Cuban people.

This event, which was an important milestone in the mutual relations between our countries, was in keeping with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Cuban peoples. The establishment and development of equitable internationalist relations between the USSR and Cuba became possible as a result of the victory of the Cuban revolution and the invariable solidarity between the Soviet and Cuban working people in the struggle for their common ideals.

The 25 years since have been a period of the consistent strengthening and expansion of Soviet-Cuban cooperation in all spheres of our peoples' life. A decisive role in this was played by the close, fraternal relations between the CPSU and the PCC. Proceeding from the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the CPSU and the Soviet state are filled with determination to continue improving the political collaboration and economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation with friendly Cuba.

The further strengthening of our relations and of the unity and cohesion of all the socialist community countries is assuming particularly great significance in conditions of the serious deterioration of the world situation, brought about through the fault of imperialist forces. The Soviet Union and Cuba, together with the other socialist countries, are waging an active struggle to end the arms race and eliminate the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, to ensure peace and social progress.

Allow us to express confidence that the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR and Cuba will continue to strengthen to the benefit of our countries and in the interests of safeguarding world peace and security. We wish you and the entire Cuban people new achievements in socialist building.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

CASTRO SENDS VICTORY DAY MESSAGE TO USSR

PM151551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 85 Morning Edition p 7

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the Communist Party, Council of State, Government, and people of Cuba I convey the warmest fraternal congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism to the dear Soviet people, the Communist Party, and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government.

The Soviet people's selfless struggle, in which 20 million of their best sons and daughters died, will remain in mankind's history as one of its most heroic pages.

The heroic feat achieved by the fighting peoples of the Soviet Union, who at the same time defended the common cause of all the peoples' freedom and the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and socialist system of the USSR, constituted the decisive contribution to the routing of mankind's sworn enemy and, in so doing, opened the way to great social transformations in the countries liberated from Nazi occupation.

Under the Communist Party's wise leadership, the Soviet people, by their own efforts, resolved the incredible difficult task of restoring their war-ravaged motherland. The USSR has now created an economic and military potential which has placed it among the world's leaders.

U.S. imperialism is now beginning a new and even more dangerous round in the nuclear arms race in an attempt to achieve military superiority, and is trying to extend that race to space. The USSR's firm and constructive stance, embodied in its proposals aimed at ending confrontation and returning to detente, is a real guarantee against the threat of world war. This stance inspires the peoples with hope for success in their struggle to restore the preconditions for mankind's progress along the only possible path, the just path of peace.

Forty years from that heroic victory, the peoples of the whole world note with admiration the decisive contribution of the Soviet state and its heroic people to the routing of fascism. The world also notes the invariable solidarity and support that the USSR has given and continues to give the just cause of the peoples' liberation and independence.

On this portentous day, I take this opportunity to confirm our deepest gratitude and appreciation for the unparalleled assistance that the USSR has given our country throughout these years and to again express our people's deep sense of friendship and admiration for Lenin's people, the main architects of mankind's victory over fascism.

Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SOLOMENTSEV ACTIVITIES IN CUBA

PM151324 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Havana, 14 May -- M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, is continuing his friendly visit to Cuba at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and the Cuban State Council to participate in festivities to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 25th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Cuba.

M.S. Solomentsev and the members of the Soviet delegation were received at the Palace of the Revolution by Army General Raul Castro, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCC Central Committee, first vice chairman of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

An extensive exchange of opinions took place on questions of party and state building and party leadership of the economy, science, and culture, on social development, as well as on some international problems. Particular attention was devoted to the tasks set in connection with the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 3d PCC Congress. The conversation took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee, and Flavio Bravo, President of the National Assembly of People's Government, took part in the conversation on the Cuban side.

M.S. Solomentsev and the Soviet delegation he heads laid wreaths at the monument to Cuba's national hero Jose Marti, the V.I. Lenin monument in a Havana park, and the V.I. Lenin memorial comples in the capital's Regla district.

In the evening, the delegation had a meeting with the Cuban public at the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers, took part in the meeting.

CHILEAN CP SENDS VICTORY DAY GREETINGS

PY150250 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] On the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] General Secretary Luis Corvalan sent CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev the following message:

Dear Comrade Gorbachev: On behalf of the PCCh Central Committee and the entire party, we convey our most heartfelt greetings and congratulations to you on this joyous day when the workers' class and all progressive peoples celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascist nazism during World War II.

The fact that 40 peaceful years have elapsed without a world war is also part of that historic victory and a result of the unyielding and unswerving efforts by the Soviet Union.

The defense of world peace has always had its most outstanding champion in the Soviet Union. The defense of world peace has been and will be the sacred cause of all Soviet citizens.

Our people also join in this noble goal, and even under the very hard conditions imposed by Chilean fascism, they stand for peace and celebrate the great day of the 40th anniversary of the victory over the Nazi usurpers as their own victory and that of all mankind.

The PCCh is resolutely supporting the peace proposals made by the CPSU and the Soviet Government, peace proposals which you have so strongly emphasized in your statements, and which have been so well received throughout the world.

This reveals that the international public disagrees with the Reagan policy and that, on the contrary, it wants to pave the way for an atmosphere of detente, which helps to stave off the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

We wish you and the entire Soviet nation complete success in the great tasks that you have accepted, tasks whose achievement will benefit world peace and social progress.

Truly yours, Luis Corvalan.

GORBACHEV VISITS LENINGRAD FACTORIES 15 MAY

PM161002 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 85 Second Edition p 1

["Meetings on Leningrad Soil"]

[Text] Leningrad May 15 TASS -- Mikhail S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today familiarized himself with the life of this hero city and the work of the Leningraders. During the conversations which took place at factories, on squares and in streets, the working people, residents of the city unanimously approved the home and foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state and expressed full support for the bold decisions and energetic actions of the party throughout the country to increase order and discipline and vigorously combat waste, drunkenness, sponging and other negative phenomena. The unity of the party and the people was the keynote of those meetings.

Mikhail Gorbachev visited today the Leningrad-based amalgamation "Kirovskiy Zavod" which is widely-known for its revolutionary, fighting and labor traditions. Executives, engineers, technicians and shop-floor workers of the second shift told him about how the decisions and ideas of the April 1985 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee are being translated into reality and about the progress of the socialist emulation drive which has been launched at the amalgamation in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Main attention was given to deepening and expanding scientific and technical progress and to introducing the achievements of science and technology to production more quickly. In one of the machine shops, Mikhail Gorbachev took a thorough interest in the operation of the first section of flexible automatic production and in the system for the designing and automatic manufacture of parts. The system has been worked out by the design and technology departments of the enterprise. All the four components of the system are linked by a local computing equipment. This makes it possible to raise labor productivity many times over, to reduce the cycle for the designing and manufacture of parts by half and 66.7 percent and to release a large number of hands. At the same time all this calls for a higher qualification of the cadres, for efficient organization of labor and of production as a whole.

Over there, Mikhail Sergeyevich conversed with young foremen. They told him that they enthusiastically master the new equipment and link the future of the association with advanced technology. We can and must master the equipment perfectly and surge ahead on the basis of that, Mikhail Gorbachev said.

A cordial conversation was held in the roll-mill with Hero of Socialist Labor, senior miller I.Ya. Prokofyev, a war veteran who took part in the defense of Leningrad in the years of war. The workers of Leningrad, he told Mikhail Gorbachev, whole-heartedly support the resolute steps aimed at ensuring all-round progress and further flourishing of our country.

During the conversations at the main tractor assembly line and in the workshops, workers, engineers and technicians, Director-General of the Amalgamation S.P. Chernov, Secretary of the party committee V.Z. Kazachenkov told Mikhail Gorbachev that the amalgamation had manufactured more than 300 thousand "Kirovets" tractors. Work is now being carried out to increase their power and service life. In an effort to multipy their contribution to supplying agriculture with high-powered equipment, the tractor builders have met their socialist pledges adopted on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory and supplied the workers of the countryside ahead of schedule with tens of "K-701"'s, spares and parts to them. The whole growth in the volume of production is to be achieved in the current five year plan period due to progress in technology, maximum utilization of the equipment and saving of resources.

xxx

On the same day, Mikhail Gorbachev visited Victory Sqaure, where he laid flowers at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad. He also laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin in Moscow Square. Mikhail Gorbachev was accompanied in the trip around the city by Ln.N. Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad regional party committee, other party and soviet workers.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON COMMUNISTS' 'MODESTY'

PM151427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 1985 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Communist's Modesty"]

[Text] Lenin-like...That is how we can describe a communist characterized by that noble human quality of modesty. It has become an organic part of the style of life and characteristic feature of the everyday behavior of most members of our party.

The construction workers of Arkhangelsk, for example, know Yevgeniy Alekseyevich Zaruma well. He began his working life as a carpenter 30 years ago. He then successively became a foreman, works superintendent, and chief of a construction and installation administration. He graduated from a technical college and institute while still continuing his daily work. He is now chief engineer of one of the main administrations for construction in Arkhangelsk's biggest subunits and has been awarded the esteemed title of Honored Construction Worker of RSFSR. However, he still remains a modest and accessible person who is tactful and considerate toward his subordinates, who regard him as one of their closest comrades.

There is an expression: Modesty becomes a man. That is indeed so. And, of course, modesty becomes a communist, a leader. Much trust is placed in him, but at the same time increased demands are made on him. People want him to set not only a professional, but a moral example. They willingly follow someone who combines organizational and educational abilities with strict self-assessment, and a sense of his own value with constant self-criticism.

A communist is by his very nature a collectivist, and collectivism is contrary to egoism and completely incompatible with it. A person for whom party and state interests are paramount values his word, backing it up with deeds, and does not make empty or boastful promises. This all serves to create an attractive image of a party member as someone who has a high sense of responsibility toward people and is ready to honorably discharge his duty in any area.

We can firmly state that modesty is always an aid to work. If a leader is exacting toward himself, he has the moral right to ask it of others. This establishes a healthy moral and psychological atmosphere ensuring success in labor and education. In such a collective, people feel more confident, concern themselves with the interests of the common cause, and are ready to share their comments and suggestions for work improvement with the leader. These suggestions must receive an attentive and sympathetic response and concrete backup.

Being modest does not, of course, imply being timid, excessively careful, or lacking one's own opinion. A communist is required to engage in an active struggle for our ideals, to show principle, and to boldly raise his voice for a righteous cause. However, this does not require him to put himself above other people, placing his ego at the forefront.

On the contrary, a communist must always feel himself to be in a common formation, closely bound up with his party comrades, and derive new strength for the struggle from this. He may forgo his personal interest for the sake of society, and for him our laws and norms of party life are sacred.

"Modesty is not just a feature of a particular person's character," Hero of Socialist Labor P. Manchev, leader of a team of bricklayers in Kuybyshev, wrote to PRAVDA. "It is also a sign of our social morality. A sign of society which has proclaimed the slogan 'Man must be a friend, comrade, and brother to man!' The desire to push one's own personality forward at any cost is detrimental to us all, to healthy social democracy, and to the principle of social justice."

This desire is still to be encountered. The author of the same letter describes the behavior of Rudenko, a former leader of the Roskoopmontazh Trust. He fixed himself up with, so to speak, his own personal billiard room equipped with telephone and illegally acquired a boat, a tape recorder, two refrigerators, and an expensive suite of office furniture. He managed to feather his own nest as well as gratify the weak-willed among the inspectors who visited the trust. This outrageous individual eventually got his just deserts: he was punished and dismissed.

It is clear that the question of a leader's moral makeup has taken up a lot of time at party committee plenums discussing work with cadres in the light of the CPSU Central Committee's demands. Examples of fine workers, who indeed set an example both in their work and conduct, have been cited from the plenum rostrums. And, vice versa, breaches of the norms of our life are resolutely condemned.

A person is elevated here by virtue of his labor and a conscientious attitude toward public duty. However, immodesty leads to dishonesty. There is only a thin dividing line between egoism and self-interest. Beginning, as it were, in a small way, with a desire to unjustifiably and undeservedly stand out by some means, a person quite often ends up breaking the law.

A Smolensk Obkom party plenum, for example, cited the cases of Yemelyanov, chief of the oblast Municipal Services Administration; Repin, director of the Roslavlskiy Automotive Unit Plant; Zubov, director of the Smolensk Flax Combine; and Muratov, director of the Yartsevskiy Machine Building Plant. Each of them wanted to make his allotment in some way special. They got carried away with building ostentatious private dwellings, private garages, and bath houses. This led to serious abuse of office. The plenum participants were unanimous in their opinion: Such people must be made strictly accountable.

How is modesty to be instilled? How are conceit and an arrogant attitude toward people to be combated? Practice shows that public opinion is the best means here. It has to be recognized that the question of modesty is still rarely discussed at party meetings and plenums, village assemblies, and open-letter days. Yet this is a topic which concerns many people. Arrogant behavior, rudeness, and insolence offend people's sense of morality and naturally give rise to protest. Such cases must therefore receive incisive and principled assessments.

We are building a new society and a new man is being formed and fostered in the course of this enormous work. Millions of working people are now directing their efforts toward ensuring that the targets for this year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole are successfully met and are seeking out reserves to make their collectives' work more efficient. In fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, Communists and the Soviet people are preparing to greet the 27th party congress with new successes.

PRAVDA REVIEWS NEW TIKHONOV ANTHOLOGY

PM131449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed article: "Our Chief Policy"]

[Text] It has become traditional on the eve of a new CPSU Congress to evaluate exactingly the path we have traveled and to determine the prospects for the future. Now, too, on the threshold of the 27th party congress, Communists and all Soviet people are summing up what has been done during the current 5-year plan and are making every effort for its shock completion. On the whole, we can be satisfied with its results. Our country's step has become firmer, and its strides more confident and wide. The 11th 5-Year Plan, like all its predecessors, will leave a noticeable mark on the development of our national economy and on the systematic resolution of social problems.

The selfless labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia lies behing all our achievements. The purposeful activity of the party and the Soviet state in making fuller use of the economic potential of developed socialism lies behind this. This multifacted work is revealed profoundly and comprehensively in a recently published book by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers (Footnote) (N.A. Tikhonov: "Following the Course of Communist Creation and Peace. Selected Speeches and Articles"["Kursom Kommunisticheskogo Sosidaniya i Mira. Izbrannyye Rechi i Stati"]. It includes selected articles and speeches by the author on domestic and foreign policy issues of the CPSU and the Soviet state, covering the period from 1949 through 1984. The published materials give a vivid picture of the work of party, soviet, and economic organs in implementing the party's economic strategy and enhancing social production efficiency. The book convincingly shows the undoubted advantages of the socialist system of management, the continuity of CPSU and Soviet state policy, and the tremendous creative activity of the party and the Soviet people implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums.

The author has devoted special attention to problems of the country's economic growth in the eighties, when the development of Soviet society is determined to a decisive extent by qualitative changes in the economy and its transfer to the path of intensification. It is from these positions that the book examines the situation in the national economy and the tasks that have to be resolved in the future.

The party and the people have done a great deal over the years. We have something to be proud of. However, we must not rest content with what has been achieved. The positive changes in the economy and, thus, also in enhancing the working people's living standards can and must be not only consolidated but also augmented through common efforts. This is what the party and its Central Committee urge Soviet people to do. The economy was and still is, to use Lenin's words, our "chief policy."

It is well known that, thanks to the party's active work, starting in 1983, we have managed to achieve the better functioning of many components of the national economy. However, as was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the existing difficulties have been far from overcome. Considerable effort must still be made to ensure a reliable basis for rapid progress.

Do we have everything necessary to bring the national economy up to the most advanced scientific and technical heights and to achieve the highest world level of labor productivity?

The book's materials convincingly attest: Yes, we do. A strong scientific and production potential has been created, and cadres with high qualifications have been trained. There is also every opportunity to make fuller use of the advantages of our social system, to commission social reserves more resolutely, and to activate everywhere the human factor in production.

The long-term orientation of our party's economic policy is designed with regard to the distinctive interconnection between economic and social progress under the conditions of developed socialism. This originality is conditioned by fundamentally new factors such as the strong economic potential and the highly developed productive forces of mature socialism which make it possible to resolve a wide range of economic and social tasks simultaneously, here placing directly and indirectly at the center of the party's practical policy the fuller satisfaction of people's diverse material and cultural needs. In other words, the author emphasizes, "the social thrust of national economic development intensifies at the stage of mature socialism" (p 446). At the same time social progress, being the purposeful intent and the generalizing end result of social production growth, is becoming an increasingly important precondition for the economy's further dynamism. More favorable conditions for resolving social and economic problems are also the consequence of the functioning of the political system of developed socialism, which ensures the creative, interested participation of the broadest masses of the working people in the acceleration of economic and social progress.

Of course, none of these factors operates automatically. The book shows the purposeful efforts of the party and the Soviet state, which are seeking to ensure, to use Lenin's words, that the conscientious worker feels himself to be not only the master in his plant but the country's representative and that he feels his responsibility.

No one knows better than the labor collectives themselves, their party organizations, and economic leaders about the unutilized social reserves for growth that exist at every enterprise and construction site and on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. In order to successfully resolve the task of accelerating economic development and achieving the highest world level of labor productivity, they must further strengthen socialist labor discipline -- a most important social factor of economic growth. It must not be forgotten that at the same time this is also work of great strategic significance, since it is directly connected with the education of the person of the communist society and with the further development of the socialist way of life. Conscious discipline and its enhancement are "an indispensable condition for strengthening collectivist principles in all our life and the democratic nature of the Soviet society" (p 310).

The author shows that responsibility and discipline are multifaceted phenomena. The on-schedule and qualitative delivery of subassemblies, raw materials, and fuel and the struggle against waste and losses are important aspects of them. All these are preconditions for transferring the economy to the path of intensive development and making better use of the tremendous production potential at our disposal. Today the efforts of economic leaders at all levels must be directed not toward obtaining additional capital investment quotas and more raw materials and fuel but toward seeking the optimum ways to utilize what they have.

The book devotes a lot of space to the chief strategic lever for intensifying the national economy and making better use of the accumulated potential -- the cardinal acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

In the recent period alone the CPSU Central Committee and the government have adopted a number of resolutions on the leading directions of scientific and technical progress and the development of machine building, electronics, and production automation. Their purport is, above all, that they make it possible to create the technical base for the considerable enhancement of labor productivity and, consequently, to qualitatively transform labor itself.

The introduction everywhere of automated systems and diverse facilities for remote control, monitoring, and handling of current information will change the entire makeup of industrial labor. The production facility with which the country will enter the 21st century is coming into being before our eyes. The author points out that all this will require a high technical standard on the part of working people. It is also necessary to enhance the role of machine building, which is called upon to embody advanced scientific and technical ideas in new generations of machines and equipment. The machine-building complex is to become a leading component of the modern economy and of its dynamic and efficient development and to have a more active influence on the technical and technological reequipping of the entire national economy (p 553).

The idea that the party's economic policy and measures to realize it pursue, in the final analysis, a lofty and noble aim -- the improvement of all aspects of the people's life -- is a leitmotiv of all the book's materials. The social resources being allocated to satisfying the population's diverse and growing needs are increasing with every passing year. Much is being done to fulfill the food program and consistently improve the supply of foodstuffs to the population.

The improvement of management of the national economy, its serious improvement, is an important condition for the intensification of the economy. Of special interest in this connection are those materials in the book which cover questions of the creation, honing, and introduction of the new economic machinery and reveal the essence of the wide-scale economic experiments being conducted in the country.

Planning, the author points out, must be an active lever for production intensification. More skillful use must be made of autonomous financing. Its principles must be brought home to every labor collective and every work place. The responsibility of ministries, departments, enterprises, and individual teams for observance of contractual pledges and for lowering production prime costs is being enhanced.

The book reflects the CPSU's foreign policy activity aimed at strengthening the world community of socialist countries and implementing the constructive and all-embracing measures advanced by the party for improving the international situation.

The party and the government are presistently seeking ways to preserve peace and remove the threat of a nuclear missile war. The USSR's peace-loving policy was once again demonstrated most vividly during the festivities devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

However, we are not utopians. While the threat of war exists in the world, we will cherish the security of our country and its allies and friends as the apple of our eye. The Soviet Union will never permit military superiority over itself, but we are always ready to seek solutions to international problems by peaceful means, through negotiations, on the basis of strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security.

Broad economic ties among different countries serve peaceful coexistence among states and its strength and reliability in many ways, the author emphasizes. The Soviet state's policy of developing international cooperation in every possible way was and still is immutable. The forms of the USSR's foreign economic ties with the fraternal socialist countries are constantly being improved, deepened, and expanded. The book points out that the CEMA countries' Moscow economic summit conference was a new stage in the development of socialist economic integration.

N.A. Tikhonov's book gives a vivid picture of the Soviet people's accomplishments and gains achieved under the CPSU's leadership. It shows that the realization of the socioeconomic policy of our party and the Soviet state is the vital cause of the entire people. Soviet people have before them gripping prospects connected with the further enhancement of their well-being and the strengthening of our motherland's economic might.

PRAVDA: VICTORY DAY INSPIRATION TO WORK

PM151529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Greatness of the Feat"]

[Excerpt] From the vantage point that we have reached over the past decades, the sources of our victory and its world historic significance can be seen even more clearly.

The outcome of the war was unquestionably decided on the battlefields, and we rightly praise the courage and valor of the Soviet soldiers, the military art of the military leaders of the Great Patriotic War, and the prowess of the rear workers, who forged the weapons for our Army and Navy. However the success in unparalleled combat was achieved not only by force of arms. The Great Patriotic War was a victory for socialism, a manifestation of the enormous economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual potential of the most progressive social system and of the mighty moral strength of Marxist-Leninist ideology. It was the Communist Party that led the Soviet people to victory. In those terrible years, its ability to wisely and in Leninist fashion resolve strategic questions relating to the leadership of the armed struggle and the work of the rear services and to mobilize all the people's forces to rebuff the enemy was clearly demonstrated. It was in the indestructible unity of the party and the people, the firm alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and laboring intelligentsia, the friendship and fraternity of the USSR's peoples, and Soviet peoples' loyalty to their socialist motherland and the Leninist banner that we were strong in the hour of our trials and tribulations, and it is in this that we are strong today.

The Great Patriotic War and subsequently the rout of Japanese militarism convincingly demonstrated to the whole world the indestructible might and invincibility of the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party.

The joy of the great victory and the bitterness of unforgettable losses -- these two feelings intermingle in the Soviet people's hearts during these days of May. Our country paid for the victory with 20 million lives. We bow our heads in tribute to the bright memory of the fallen. The memory of their feat lives on; it is always with us.

Soviet people confirm daily by their work that the courage and heroism of the motherland's defenders and their labor exploits during the years of reconstructing the war-ravaged national economy are our invaluable spiritual arsenal.

The glorious traditions of the frontline soldiers and the rear services workers, their exemplary attitude toward the tasks entrusted to them and to the fulfillment of their civic duty, faithfully serve us in the resolution of the tasks set by the party in the country's economic and social development and in preparations to usher in the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion. They help us to bring up the younger generation in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Evidence of this is the truly nationwide vigil in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory, which has produced many examples of shock labor, initiative, and innovativeness. Evidence of this is the active participation by millions in the All-Union Communist Subbotnik under the motto "A festival of labor for the festival of victory." Hundreds of the country's Komsomol and youth teams and labor collectives have included people on their payrolls who fell in the battles for the motherland, and the money "earned" by the heores will be transferred to the Peace Fund. War and labor veterans, Komsomol members, Pioneers, and school children are conducting a tireless joint quest in an effort to reconstruct episodes from the battles of the Great Patriotic War. "No one is forgotten and nothing is forgotten!" For us, these words are an oath of loyalty to the memory of our fathers, a solemn promise to try to live up to their glory, to spare no effort or energy in strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might.

All progressive mankind is celebrating the victory anniversary with us. Soviet people duly appreciate the selfless struggle fought against fascism by the patriots, servicemen, and partisans of many European countries, participants in the resistance movement and the antifascist underground. We remember and will always remember that our brothers in spirit, our brothers in persuasion, the Communists, were in the front ranks of their peoples' liberation struggle. We also value the great contribution made to the victory in World War II by the peoples and armies of the anti-Hitler coalition countries.

The history of our joint struggle teaches us to understand the incontrovertible truth that peoples can and must live in peace, develop cooperation in their common interests, and do their utmost to prevent a recurrence of the terrible calamities of the world war. Its lessons and the memory of millions of its victims demand that every upright person constantly fight for peace, against the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, and against the plans for "star wars" that are being hatched by reactionary circles in the West.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are in the vanguard of this struggle. The Soviet Army, the continuer of the glorious traditions of the Great Patriotic War, and the armies of all the socialist member-states of the Warsaw Pact, whose 30th anniversary is being marked this May, are standing guard over peace.

The Soviet people's feat in the Great Patriotic War is immortal. Their services to mankind and their contribution to the rout of fascism and Japanese militarism are great and incontestable. The victory created the conditions for progressive transformations in the postwar world. And, for the sake of peace, for the sake of a bright future, it is the duty of all people of goodwill to treasure the fruits of the victory as their most valuable possession.

REPORTAGE ON RECENT ACTIVITIES OF VOROTNIKOV

Chairs Session on Stockraising

PM151027 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 May 85 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined and improved a comprehensive program for the intensification of dairy stockraising on RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes for 1986-1990 drafted by the republic's ministries and departments in conjunction with the all-Russian department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences. It focuses attention on developing feed production, raising animals' productivity, improving the herd's pedigree qualities, and reducing expenditure on production output, as well as outlines ways of introducing a comprehensive program with consideration for the regional conditions of the sector's development.

The results of the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry's financial and economic activity in 1984 and in the first quarter of this year were discussed. It was noted that the Ministry of Light Industry has implemented a number of measures to enhance the efficiency of work and to restructure production to produce goods taking into consideration the population's demand. At the same time there was an analysis of a number of shortcomings, and the necessary steps to eliminate them were outlined.

The session was led by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Chairs Session on Farming

PM151458 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium discussed a number of economic and social questions. The work of Bashkir ASSR soviet and agricultural organs in organizing the introduction of intensive grain cultivation techniques was analyzed. The present level of agricultural equipment, as the experience of a number of front-ranking farms in the autonomous republic shows, makes it possible to obtain up to 45-50 quintals and more of grain per hectare. The use of intensive agricultural techniques on a wider scale is the main way of improving yields and increasing grain production. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium instructed the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture and Bashkir ASSR soviet and agricultural organs to develop existing experience more purposefully and vigorously. Particular attention was devoted to considerably increasing the effectiveness of the use of intensive techniques.

The question of urgent measures to increase production of coarse and succulent feed in 1985 was examined. It was noted that in a number of areas local soviet and agricultural organs are slow to launch the most important campaign on which the fulfillment of the targets for the purchase of livestock products will ultimately depend. The adopted resolution outlines measures for creating a stable feed base for public stockraising and for livestock for the personal use of citizens. The need to more rapidly complete the preparation of grain procurement equipment and to repair and build silos and grain preparation shops is stressed.

The session discussed measures for developing services for repairing and building housing, garages, and other buildings on citizens' orders out of the population's private funds. Central departments and local soviets were given the relevant instructions. The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Tours Vladimir Oblast

PM141041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Vladimir Oblast"]

[Text] V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was in Vladimir Oblast 10-11 May.

Discussions during conversations with farm specialists and leaders in Suzdalskiy Rayon centered on questions of the fastest possible recovery of funds invested in reclaimed lands and the enhancement of the responsibility of agro-industrial associations and farm leaders and specialists for the efficient running of agricultural production. V.I. Vorotnikov showed an interest in questions concerning the construction of projects for social purposes and the improvement of conditions for the working people's labor, everyday life, and relaxation.

While in the shops of the "Vladimirskiy Traktornyy Zavod Imeni A.A. Zhdanova" Production Association, he enquired about progress in introducing the achievements of scientific and technological progress and in the reconstruction of the enterprise. While visiting the new tuition and residential complex at Vladimir's No. 7 Secondary Vocational and Technical School, V.I. Vorotnikov familiarized himself with the methodology of training the new generation of workers and with matters concerning military-patriotic education.

Questions pertaining to the development and introduction of new and improved production models and advanced technology and equipment, the enhancement of labor productivity, and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the light of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's requirements, were discussed with the collectives of the "Tekhnika" Design and Production Association and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Resins.

Meetings were held with ispolkom members and deputies at the Vladimir Gorispolkom and the Suzdalskiy Rayispolkom. Discussions centered on problems concerning the enhancement of the role of local soviets in economic, social, and cultural building, the fuller satisfaction of the needs and requirements of working people, and the implementation of voters' instructions.

During his tour of the oblast, V.I. Vorotnikov was accompanied by First Secretary of the Vladimir CPSU Obkom R.S. Bobovikov and Oblispolkom Chairman T.S. Sushkov.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES RAYON CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

PM151133 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of CPSU raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held at Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday.

L.I. Matveyev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Grokom, delivered a report "On the Results of the Celebration of 1 May 1985 in Moscow City and the Tasks of Preparing for and Celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War."

L.A. Borisov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report "On the Results of the Communist Subbotnik Dedicated to the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War."

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Grokom.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS ALMA-ATA WREATH-LAYING CEREMONY

LD131047 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 2305 GMT 9 May 85

[Summary] A ceremonial wreath-laying was held on 9 May at the Lenin Monument in Alma-Ata.

"Flowers from the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the KaSSR were laid by Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, as well as bureau members of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party: Comrades Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Kazybayev, Kamalidenov, Miroshkhin, Nazarbayev, Rybinkov, Turysov."

Flowers were also laid by representatives of military and party organizations and war veterans. After that, flowers were laid at the Memorial to the Glory of the Fallen, and their memory was honored with a minute's silence. Soviet and KaSSR anthems were played. Soldiers of the Alma-Ata garrison marched past.

SAKHAROV REPORTED AGAIN ON HUNGER STRIKE

AU251914 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1859 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Moscow -- Soviet dissident and Nobel Prize winner Sakharov began a hunger strike as early as 16 April and has reportedly been force-fed in a hospital since 21 April.

This results from a letter by Sakharov that was handed by the Nobel Prize laureate's friends to a high-ranking Western diplomat in Moscow. It also can be gathered from the letter that the Nobel Prize winner began his hunger strike for the same reason as last year. He wants to get an exit permit for his wife to obtain medical treatment abroad.

GORBACHEV'S 8 MAY SPEECH PUBLISHED AS BOOKLET

LD142219 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The report by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev entitled "The Immortal Feat of the Soviet People," which he delivered on 8 May 1985 at a festive meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, has been published as a separate booklet. The booklet has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

AGROINDUSTRIAL COMMISSION VIEWS TASKS, PROBLEMS

PM151608 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 May 85 p 1

[TASS report: "Agroindustrial Commission Session"]

[Text] A 13 May routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Agroindustrial Complex Questions discussed measures developed by interested ministries and departments to ensure the gathering of the harvest, procurements of agricultural products and feed in the current year, and successful livestock wintering.

The agroindustrial complex commissions of union republic council of ministers presidiums and ministries and departments were instructed to ensure the accelerated repair of equipment and livestock units and the commissioning of the feed shops, silage and haylage facilities, and other production projects envisaged by the plan for 1985.

A corresponding draft resolution on these questions was submitted to the USSR Council of Ministers.

Reports on measures being taken to improve the use and increase the productivity of hayfields and pasture in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) and April (1985) Plenums were heard from L.V. Yermin, Yu. A. Kolomiyets, Yu. M. Khusainov, B.R. Rakhimov, and T.V. Kuppayev, chairman of the Council of Ministers Presidium Commissions of the RSFSR and Ukrainian, Belorussian, Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian SSR's respectively.

It was noted that production of coarse and succulent feed grew in the country as a whole over the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. Considerable successes have been achieved here by farms in the Belorussian, Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian SSR's. At the same time certain parts of the country, instead of taking specific measures to increase production of succulent and coarse feed, have been making up their shortfall with concentrated feed, mainly by using grain from state resources. This applies to farms in the Armenian, Uzbek, and Tajik SSR's and in a number of krays and oblasts of the RSFSR. Many agroindustrial associations are doing poor work to improve hayfields and pasture. In the RSFSR, the Kazakh and Turkmen SSR's, and certain other republics the volume of this work is not growing but falling.

The session seriously criticized the work of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, which has not organized production in the necessary quantities of meadow machine units, graders, rotary tillers, pasture harrows, seeders for sowing grass crops, and other machines.

The commission instructed the relevant ministries, departments, and agroindustrial complex commissions of union republic council of ministers presidiums to eradicate the existing shortcomings in the work to create a stable feed base on kolhozes and sovkhozes. Measures were defined for harvesting first cut grass crops as quickly as possible, for organizing additional cuts, and for making fuller use of feed production potential by expanding intermediate crops and repeat sowings. The task of increasing yields of grain crops on reclaimed land was set.

The commission examined the question of increasing the production, upgrading the quality, and improving the marketing of alcohol-free drinks and mineral water. Instructions were given to considerably improve supplies of these products to the population.

The proposals prepared by interested organizations to conduct economic experiments to improve the management system and the economic mechanism in certain agroindustrial associations of the RSFSR were approved.

The session participants visited the "Leninskiy Luch" kolkhoz in Moscow Oblast's Krasnogorskiy Rayon, where they viewed the equipment used to cultivate agricultural crops according to intensive techniques and certain types of machines for grain procurement and preparation.

EARLY MAY WEATHER, CROP STATUS REVIEWED

PM151522 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 May 85 p 1

[Agrometeorologist L. Platonova report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometerorology Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Warm and mainly dry weather prevails on the European territory of the country east of a line linking Petrozavodsk, Kalinin, Kaluga, Chernigov, and Vinnitsa. Average air temperature over the 10-day period was 2-4 degrees and in the middle Volga region 5-6 degrees higher than normal. It reached 24-32 degrees in most areas during the day. Minor frosts were recorded in the northern region and in the north of the Urals and Volga-Vyatka region.

The unusually warm weather is favoring the warming of the soil. South of a line linking Kaliningrad, Mogilev, Kaluga, Kostroma, Ustinov, Perm, and Kurgan the soil warmed to 10 degrees and more to a depth of 10 cm. In connection with this conditions have been created for sowing heat-loving crops on most of the country's European territory.

Lower culm nodes have appeared on winter grain crops in Moldavia, most of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the lower Volga region. On the rest of the European territory winter wheat and rye begun stem extension 8-12 days earlier than normal. Shoots of early spring grain crops have appeared south of a line linking Pskov, Kaluga, Ryazan, Kuybyshev, and Orenburg, and spring barely is in the third leaf stage in more of the Ukraine, the south of the Central Chernozem Zone, and Rostov Oblast. Sugar beet shoots have appeared almost everywhere. The first pair of true leaves have been recorded on plants in Belgorod and Voronezh Oblast fields.

Cold weather persists in the crop farming regions of Western Siberia, Krasnoyarsk Kray, and northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. Frosts have been recorded everywhere. Considerable amounts of rain (11-30 mm) have fallen in most regions of Siberia. Soil temperature at a depth of 10 cm was 8-12 degrees and 3-8 degrees in Siberian fields. Sowing of early spring crops has started almost everywhere.

The weather is changeable in Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan. Cotton shoots have almost appeared in cotton sowing regions. The first true leaf has formed on early-sown plants, the third leaf in the most southerly regions of Central Asia, and the fifth leaf in certain fields. The development of cotton is close to normal. Winter wheat is forming ears in many parts of Central Asia. In Chimkent, Dzhambul, and Alma-Ata Oblasts it has begun stem extension and spring barley has formed ears.

SPRING SOWING PROGRESS IN REPUBLICS OUTLINED

PM101455 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 May 85 p 4

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "The Busy Sowing Period"]

[Excerpt] Farmers in Volgograd, Rostov, Smolensk, Saratov, and other oblasts are conducting a shock vigil in the fields. In the RSFSR alone, spring crops have been sown on 21 million hectares. Machine operators in Orenburg Oblast, Bashkiria, the Transurals region, and the Altay are taking more and more units into the fields.

It is the lofty duty of the grain-growers of the eastern regions to finish preparing ground, seed, and fertilizers as rapidly as possible and to carry out the sowing in the shortest possible time and to a very high standard.

The sowing frontiers are extending in Kazakhstan. Some 3.8 million hectares have already been sown with spring crops there. In just over a week the virgin land fields will start to hum. There is every opportunity there now to lay a reliable foundation for the harvest and to provide the motherland with the largest possible amount of high-quality grain. It is necessary to use the existing potential skillfully and economically and secure the maximum yield from the virgin lands.

In the Ukraine 14 million hectares have already been sown. Farms in Belorussia, Lithuania, and Estonia are stepping up the pace. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Moldavia and Azerbaijan have reached last year's level in terms of area sown. It is very important to ensure careful tending of winter crops, especially those being cultivated by intensive methods. In the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the southern Central Chernozem zone, crops are being treated against pests and diseases. People are behind with this work in a number of places.

The areas sown to corn for grain have increased perceptibly. During the week more than 1.5 million hectares have been given over to this crop, and, altogether, the crop has been sown on 2.4 million hectares, 65 percent of the plan. Sunflowers have been sown on two-thirds of the land alloted to them. People have coped with this work in the Ukraine, Moldavia, Georgia, the Central Chernozem Zone, and Krasnodar Kray, but in Kuybyshev and Ulyanov Oblasts only the first thousand hectares have been sown, although the best time for the sowing is nearly past.

The time for mass sowing on the fields where buckwheat, millet, and other hulled crops are to be grown has arrived. Rice has been planted on 196,000 hectares, which is 30 percent of the plan. Soybeans have been sown on the first 48,000 hectares. Machine operators in the Kuban, the southern Ukraine, and Moldavia are hurrying to plant soybean seed.

Sugar beets have been sown on almost 3 million hectares. Only kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Non Chernozem Zone and the Altay still have to complete this work. Now post-shooting harrowing and loosening of the earth between the interrow crops is under way on plantations. In the southern regions they are starting to thin the plants.

Cotton has been sown for the most part. Teams and links are carrying out interrow cultivation and topdressing of shoots with fertilizer. Vegetables have been sown on more than half the plantations and potatoes have been planted on one-fourth of the planned area. Work is under way on the flax, feed crop, gourd, and root crop fields. The shock vigil on the country's fields continues.

CSA REPORTS NATIONAL SPRING AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

LD160119 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] About 69 million hectares had been sown by the beginning of this week to early crops on the country's collective and state farms. This was reported today by the Central Statistical Administration. Sowing is now under way on a considerable part of the country's territory, from the Baltic to the Far East. In the regions of the European part, sowing of grain crops is coming to an end and intertilled crops, vegetables, and potatoes are being planted. In the east, sowing of early wheat is now beginning. This spring it will be carried out here under complex conditions and in a very short period. In fact, before sowing begins, weeds still have to be eliminated in the fields where they have developed slowly because of the late spring and cold weather.

SPACE COOPERATION CONFERENCE OPENS IN LENINGRAD

LD151940 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Leningrad May 15 TASS -- "We are keenly interested in extending cooperation with the Soviet Union in space exploration," said Roger Bonnet, director for scientific programs of the European Space Agency (ESA). "The first results of our joint work and experiments", he added, "have given grounds for making the most upbeat forecasts and opened up new opportunities for studying and using space for peaceful purposes."

Bonnet was speaking here today at the opening of another meeting of ESA, which units eleven European countries, with the "Interkosmos" Council for International Cooperation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The program for the three-day meeting includes discussions of the results of cooperation and talks on the promising avenues of forthcoming joint studies. The attendees are examining, for example, the details of the started Soviet "Veha" mission to study Venus and Halley's Comet and reviewing preparations for a similar West European program called "Giotto", which will be using incoming information from the Soviet probe.

The attending foreign scientists showed lively interest in a report on the Soviet "Phobos" project for the comprehensive study of Mars and its satellite. For their part, the Soviet attendees displayed interest in ESA's plans to develop an orbital radio telescope for superaccurate astronomical observations.

Speaking at the opening of the Leningrad meeting, Academician Roald Sagdeyev, director of the Space Exploration Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, stressed the USSR's consistent and principled stand for preventing the militarization of outer space and for studying and using space exclusively for the benefit of peace and for the good of all nations.

'COSMOS-1649' LAUNCHED 15 MAY; FUNCTIONS NORMALLY

LD160709 Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- A new artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1649", was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday for the further exploration of outer space.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 90.2 minitues, maximum distance from the earth -- 396 kilometres, minimum distance -- 208 kilometres, the orbit's inclination -- 72.9 degrees.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

MOSCOW DESCRIBES PROGNOZ-10 EXPERIMENT

LD110200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Soviet and Czechoslovak scientists have begun to analyze information supplied by the Prognoz-10 satellite, launched in our country at the end of April. The satellite, the equipment for which was made by specialists in both countries, is to carry out the Soviet-Czechoslovak experiment in studying the so-called interplanetary shock waves.

These waves arise when, following solar flares, a stream of charged particles collides with interplanetary space or with the earth's magnetosphere. Our commentator notes that in this experiment, space plays the role of a natural laboratory for the study of plasma -- the very same plasma that those who are working on setting up the future thermonuclear power industry intend to tame. However, the interest in the results of the experiment does not just center around this.

Interplanetary shock waves are, in essence, a micromodel of interplanetary processes. To understand their mechanism is to enrich mankind with new, fundamental knowledge about the world that surrounds us. The Prognoz-10 satellite has on board, for the first time, a range of equipment which makes it possible to receive simultaneously the most varied information about one and the same process with precise reference to time. This is particularly important for the understanding of the links between electrical, magnetic, and other characteristics of plasma in conditions impossible to recreate in laboratories on earth.

MOSCOW TV ON CHITA OBLAST TELEVISION NETWORK

OW140343 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 May 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A program for the development of the television broadcasting network in Chita Oblast is being successfully fulfilled. The television center in Chita today transmits three programs for oblast residents. Two of them come here from Moscow through satellite communications systems. One is produced entirely from local programming. All of them are in color. The state commission has accepted commissioning of a new, second control room and studio block of the television center. It is equipped with modern electrical equipment, which ensures high quality of transmissions and significantly expands creative opportunities for television workers. The commissioning of new radio relay lines, retransmitters, and dozens of stations of the Moskva and Ekran systems is envisaged within the next 5 years. The Second All-Union Television Program will be received by builders of the Chita section of the Baykal-Amur Mainline.

BRIEFS

ARCTIC RESEARCH STATIONS -- New teams of Soviet scientists have started working on two research stations on drifting icefields in the Arctic Ocean -- North Pole 26 and North Pole 27. They have replaced their colleagues who have spent one year in the Arctic. They will be monitoring the natural processes in the ocean and the atmosphere and transmitting the results of weather watching every 2d hour, which is vital for making weather forecasts. One of the stations is now drifting around the pole of inaccessibility and another is moving towards the North Pole. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 13 May 85 LD]

TASHKENT SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE -- An international seminary conference began in Tashkent today on the basic problems of acquiring drinking water for the people. Representatives from 12 developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are participating in the work of the conference which is being held in accordance with a joint program by the United Nations, WHO, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the USSR Ministry of Health. [Summary] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 3 May 85 GF]